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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
FORTY-SECOND CONVENTION  
OF THE  
ASSOCIATION  
OF  
Directors of the Poor and  
Charities and Corrections  
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

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HELD AT  
ALTOONA, PENNSYLVANIA  
OCTOBER 16, 17, and 18, 1916

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THE LEADER PRESS, JOHNSTOWN, PA.



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## ORGANIZATION.

For 1917

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### President.

Oliver P. Bohler .....34th & Pine Sts., Philadelphia.

### Vice-Presidents.

Hon. Francis J. Torrance .....Pittsburgh  
Dr. H. J. Sommer ..... Hollidaysburg  
S. W. Davenport ..... Wilkes-Barre  
I. N. Dixon ..... Latrobe  
Pringle Borthwick ..... Germantown  
Andrew S. Miller ..... Pittsburgh  
Mrs. Susan Williard .....Indiana  
Frank J. Dickert .....Scranton  
Charles S. Snyder ..... Philadelphia

### Secretary

Edwin D. Solenberger ..... 419 S. Fifteenth St., Philadelphia

### Treasurer.

W. G. Theurer .....1111 Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh

### Assistant Secretaries.

Miss Belle Chalfant .....43 Fernando St., Pittsburgh  
James L. Reilly ..... 20 N. Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre

### Honorary Secretaries.

L. C. Colborn, Esq. .... Somerset  
Hon. Fred Fuller, Esq. ....Scranton

# COMMITTEES

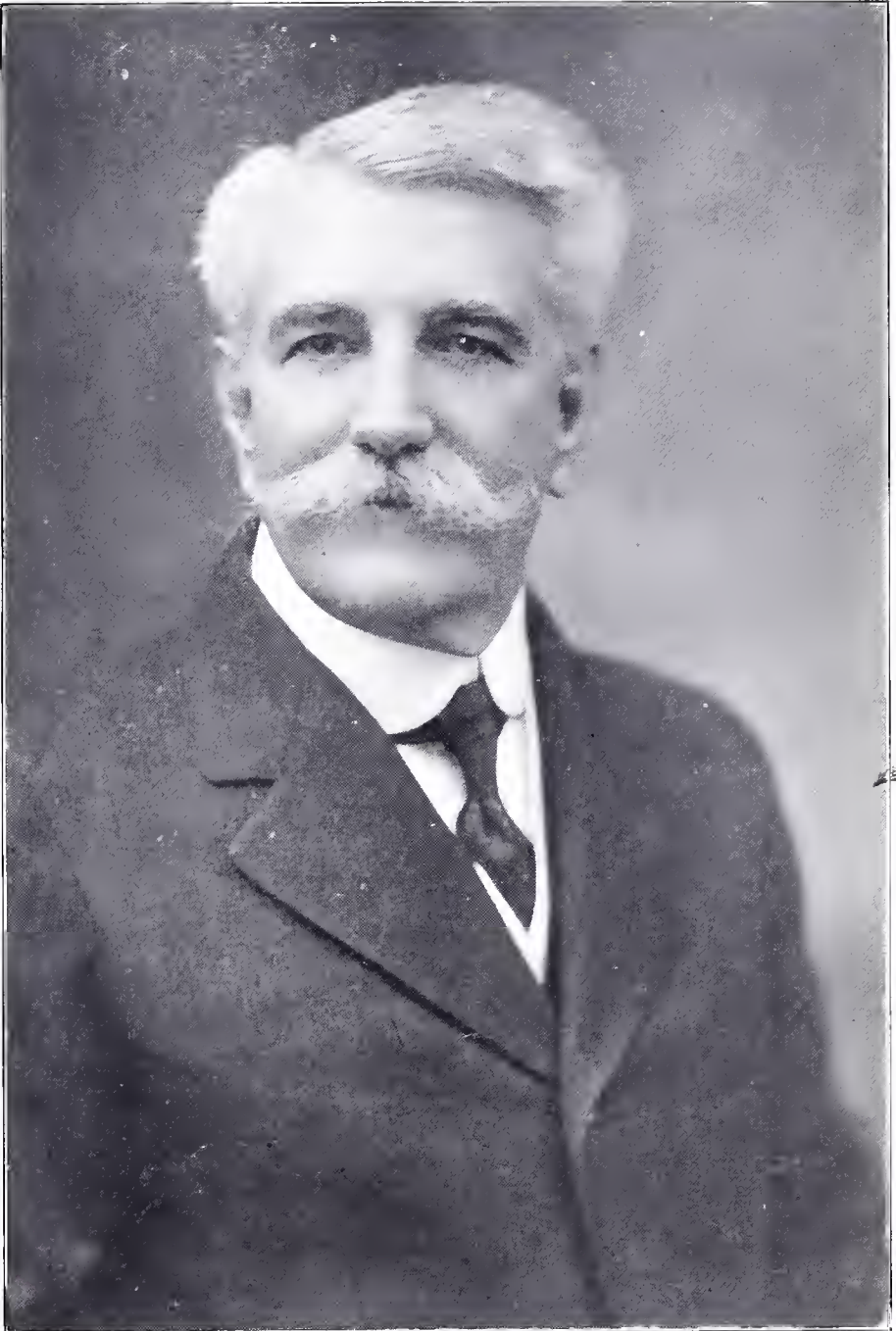
## Committee on Legislation.

Hon. Edward Lindsey, Esq.....	Warren
T. C. White .....	Mercer
D. A. Mackin .....	Retreat
P. G. Cober Esq. ....	Somerset
Albert P. Roderus .....	Pittsburgh

## Program Committee.

Mr. Oliver P. Bohler .....	Philadelphia
✓ Dr. H. J. Sommer .....	Hollidaysburg, Blair County
Mr. Andrew S. Miller .....	Pittsburgh, Allegheny County
✓ Mr. L. C. Colborn .....	Somerset, Somerset County
✓ Mrs. Edward Lindsey .....	Warren, Warren County
✓ Mr. W. G. Theurer .....	Pittsburgh, Allegheny County
✓ Mr. James L. Reilly .....	Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County
✓ Mr. F. B. Snively .....	Hummelstown, Dauphin County
✓ Mr. Thomas F. Mumford .....	Centralia, Columbia County
Mr. George B. Jeffries .....	Uniontown, Fayette County
✓ Mr. John R. O'Brien .....	Olyphant, Lackawanna County
✓ Mr. George S. Kimberly .....	McVeytown, Mifflin County
✓ Mr. John A. Muir .....	Shamokin, Northumberland County
✓ Mr. John L. Evans .....	Ebensburg, Cambria County
Mr. W. S. Kimball .....	Union City, Erie County
Mr. J. M. Marshall .....	Indiana, Indiana County
✓ Miss Georgia Dunn .....	Greensburg, Westmoreland County
✓ Mrs. Florence B. Cloud .....	Kennett Square, Chester County
Mr. Edwin D. Solenberger .....	Philadelphia

(For list of 1916 members of Auditing Committee, Committee on Officers, Committee on Resolutions, Committee on Place of Meeting, see page 40.

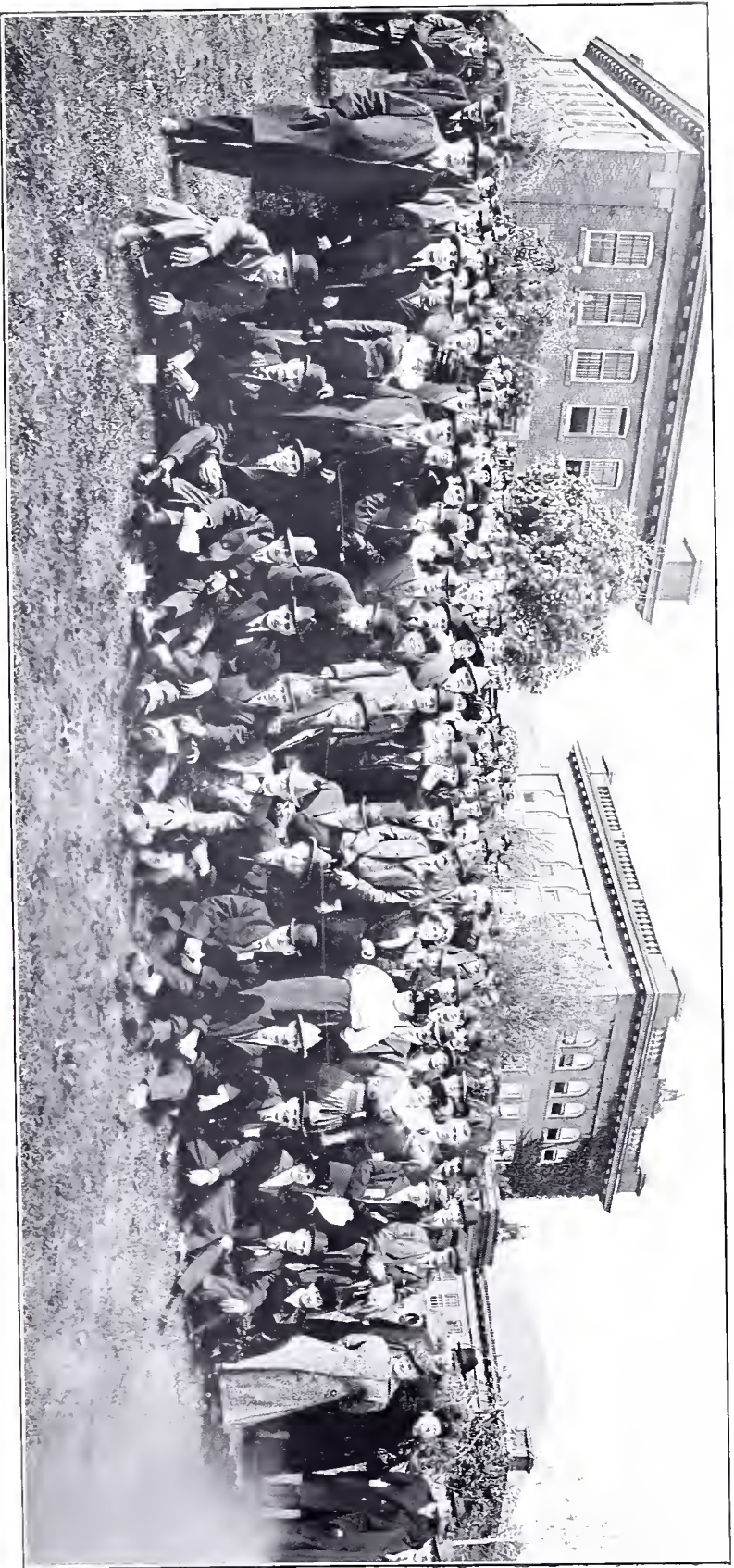


**OLIVER P. BOHLER,**

Bureau of Charities, Department of Public Health and Charities,  
Philadelphia; President, Association of Directors of the Poor and  
Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania.







FORTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS  
OF PENNSYLVANIA. ALTOONA, PA., OCTOBER 16, 17 AND 18, 1916.  
W. P. Gable & Co., Altoona, Pa.





FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION  
OF THE  
DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS  
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA  
HELD AT ALTOONA, PENNSYLVANIA  
OCTOBER 16th to 18th, 1916

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The Forty-Second Annual Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania convened in Jaffa Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Altoona, Pa., on Monday evening, October 16, 1916, at 7:30 o'clock, when a half hour was spent in greeting the members and citizens of Altoona, while a very pleasing pipe organ recital was given by Professor J. Duganne of Altoona, Pa., after which the meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. H. J. Sommer, of Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Rev. Dr. Marion Justus Kline, of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Altoona, conducted the devotional services and offered prayer as follows:

"Our all-loving and all-wise Father God, we come into Thy presence this evening hour to invoke Thy guidance and Thy blessing upon us as we are gathered together in the opening session of this Convention. We feel that Thou art not only our God, but that Thou art likewise our Father, and that Thou art interested and concerned in all our good deeds and in all our good works.

We thank Thee that Thou hast regard unto all Thy children, and that Thy Father-heart of love goes out especially unto those who art the needier ones, and so we come and ask that Thou wilt meet with us, that Thou wilt guide all of our deliberations, in our thinking and in our planning and in our doing in behalf of those less fortunate ones of our human family. Enable us to realize that the great task of uplift and of betterment, that the great task of correction of evil, is a divine task, and that as we make every effort in the way of correction not for punishment but for betterment, not for restriction but for enlargement of the realization of the obligation to society, as we seek to make effective every means and effort to enable men and women who are less fortunate in life to have a new and a fresh start, so may we come to know that our work and our service is pleasing in Thy sight.

We pray for Thy blessing to rest upon this gathering, especially do we ask for Thy guidance for the President and those who are associated with him in the management of the affairs of this organization, and wilt Thou give larger vision and nobler consecration and deeper personal devotion to every man and every woman who is charged with the responsibilities connected with this meeting and momentous work. May those who shall give instruction during the sessions of this Convention be divinely inspired, that their thought may result in a larger and fuller and wider appreciation of all these grave and momentous problems.

We pray Thy blessing upon our country, and upon our commonwealth, upon the President of the United States, the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Mayor of our municipality, upon all who rule and reign over us. Enable them to recognize that their stewardship is of God, and grant that they may likewise recognize the large and important place in a democracy in these in-

stitutions for the protection of the weak, for the helping of the infirm, for the care of the aged and the helpless and the sick, physically or mentally.

Our Father, help us to feel that our lives accomplish their highest and greatest good when we serve our fellow-men, that the life that goes out in helpful influences unto others, is the life that best serves Thee.

We ask Thee that Thou wilt hear us in these our prayers, that Thou wilt remember us in the continuance of these sessions, and that glory may be had unto Thyself and good unto our brother man.

We ask it in the name of our Elder Brother. Amen."

BY THE PRESIDENT: We will now have an address from our friend, The Honorable Thomas J. Baldrige, "The Address of Welcome From Blair County." I have the pleasure of introducing to you, Judge Baldrige.

**BY HON. THOMAS J. BALDRIDGE, PRESIDENT JUDGE BLAIR COUNTY COURTS.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

I think one of the most agreeable sensations that we can have is extending a heartfelt welcome, to give a greeting to friends, to those who are interested in the same things that we are interested in, to those who are doing a work which receives our admiration and support.

With that thought in mind, I find that I have this evening a very agreeable duty in extending a cordial welcome to you all.

We are glad to greet you by reason of your own individual attraction. We may have the advantage of social conduct with you, or we may have the opportunity of intercourse with you.

And then we are glad to welcome you for what you stand for in your representative capacity, because in you we recognize the spirit which has been fostering wise legislation, which has been formulating wise plans for the relief of the unfortunate, which have been devising ways of advancing the comforts to those who have to be looked after by others. That is a great work. That is a work to which every one of us ought to in every way that he possibly can, lend his support and his hearty encouragement. And by reason of the fact that you are here in that representative capacity in particular, we say that you are thrice welcome in our midst.

You will find, I think that our doors hang on hospitable hinges, and wherever you go, you will find a warm welcome.

We are proud of our little County of Blair. We have within its confines, we think, scenery that is more beautiful, greater, grander, than that of the far famed Berkshires or the White Mountains. We are proud of our institutions. We are proud of having Doctor Sommer in our midst at the head of one of our splendid institutions. (Applause.) We think we have the best County and the best State roads in the State, and I do not want to be boastful or vainly glorious, but I think we have a number of other things that I could call to your attention in this immediate neighborhood that equal or surpass anything that we have in this great Commonwealth. Right here in this city of Altoona, we have the greatest railroad shops in the world, we have a high class—a higher class, of intelligent workmen, I think, than you will find almost anywhere, taking them as an average. We are a people of industry, and peace-loving, and we are glad indeed to welcome you in our midst, to show you what we have and to give you our support in what you are doing.

Sometime ago I happened to be down in the State of Kentucky, and in the afternoon I attended the horse races. I acknowledge my fondness for horses. During the afternoon, I had the extreme pleasure of meeting a very genial typical Kentuckian. After spending some time with him, and when we were about to part, he turned to me, and with great dignity said: 'Sir: I am very glad, Sir, to see you in Kentucky, Sir, and if you find, Sir, that at any time you are in need, Sir, of any financial assistance or religious consolation, just look me up.'

Now, sir, I assure you, my friends, that if there is anything whatever that you need or that you want during your stay in our midst, I trust that you will look some of us up, and we will try to see that all your wants are satisfied. (Applause.)

BY THE PRESIDENT: The next on the programme is "Welcome to the City of Altoona," by The Mayor. Unfortunately, the Mayor was called away unexpectedly, and he delegated the work to Mr. Thomas C. Hare, the City Solicitor, who was unexpectedly taken sick this afternoon. Therefore, we will have to omit the welcome to the City of Altoona. I am sure you will all feel Altoona will do all it can for you. Everything is wide open to everybody.

The next on the programme, then, will be "Response to Address of Welcome," by a Director of the Poor of Allegheny County, one of our Ex-Presidents, Mr. Andrew S. Miller, of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. Miller:

## RESPONSE TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Andrew S. Miller, Esq., Pittsburgh.

Mr. President, Judge Baldrige, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Shakespeare enumerates three classes of honor men. He says:

"Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and others have greatness thrust upon them." The speaker considers himself in the third honor class, to-wit, one who has had greatness thrust upon him, for it is an honor to voice the sentiments of such a splendid organization as this.

A year ago, when the program committee was appointed, I asked its chairman to please not put me on the list of speakers for this Convention. I told him I wanted to sit back in the audience and listen to the words of wisdom which would fall from the lips of the instructive speakers on this occasion, and I rested in fancied security, supposing I was immune, until I received a telegram a few days ago from my friend, Secretary Solenberger, stating "We have put you on the program to respond to the address of welcome. You must come." Who was I that I should not obey the command.

And so I am here in fear and trembling because of my inability to fittingly reply to the eloquent words of invitation of Judge Baldrige extending to this Convention the hospitality of the splendid City; and my hope is, that no one present will say of me what the old gentleman said of the minister when he asked him what he thought of his sermon, and said:

"You see, parson, I hav'nt a fair chance at them sermons o'yourn. I'm an old man now 'n' have to set putty well back by the stove, an' there's old Miss Smith 'n' the Widow Taff 'n' all the rest of 'em settin' in front o' me with their mouths wide open swallerin' down the best o' the sermon 'n' what gits back to me is putty poor stuff, parson, putty poor stuff."

We have gathered here tonight, coming from the various Counties of this great Commonwealth, over the hills, up the winding valleys, and through the lovely passes of your beautiful mountains. We have seen these everlasting hills today in their Autumnal glory, touched by the frost, changed from rolling billows of living green, putting on their robes of crimson and russet and gold. We have felt the tang and the perfume of falling leaves, and autumn foliage, and mossy banks in the air and the fragrance rose to the sky as incense from altars of woodland sanctuaries.

I am sure the citizens of Altoona with these beautiful mountains round about them, holding in their embrace the twin lakes with their far flung silver thread of a stream flowing far down the valley, would voice the sentiment of the Irishman far from home longing for the Wicklow Mountains of his native land, with the change of but one word of that lament:

"Sweet Alleghenies, the sunlight sleeping  
On your green banks, is a picture rare.  
You crowd around me like young girls peeping,  
And puzzling me to say which is most fair.  
As though you'd see your own sweet faces,  
Reflected in a smooth and silver sea;  
Oh, me blessin' on those lovely places.  
For no one knows how dear they are to me."

I might say in parenthesis, that as Dr. Sommer will cease to preside over the deliberations of this Convention at the close of its present session, it will adjourn to meet no more "in the good old Sommer's time." It would be out of place for me to undertake here to discuss the objects of this Association, because able speakers will present to you its various phases. In a word the object of this Association is to care for the dependent poor, the helpless aged, the friendless, the insane, the unfortunate children, and the worthy who have fallen in the battle of life and lie stranded and helpless along its shores.

The proper care of the poor is a perplexing and a very old problem. It dates back to the dawn of primeval history. We are here as a body of men and women with disinterested and unselfish motives, to compare methods of work, and learn all we can from others as how to best accomplish the duties devolving upon us. This Convention does not come to your city as a great financial organization to deliberate upon the best methods of operating gigantic industrial enterprises; it does not manufacture iron and steel, nor build ships, or railroads, or State highways. It does not make thunderbolts of war and send them flaming through the air to leave in their wake a trail of blood, and agony, and death; of smoking village and desolated homes, of cries of widows and moans of starving children. But instead, our mission is among the lowly, to bind up the broken hearted, to promote the uplifting and betterment of our fellow men, rescue the misfortunate children from ill-starred environment and give them a chance to make good in the battle of life.

I could not speak of the great work being done along altruistic lines, without adverting with pride to splendid example of our beloved Commonwealth in her generous appropriations to the charities of the State. The appropriations of the last Legislature were in round numbers for the years 1915, and 1916, Sixteen Million Dollars for charities, as against Nineteen Million for schools and Eight millions for roads.

The Russell Sage Foundation's report, issued a short time ago, praises the State of Pennsylvania for its Public Welfare work. It states that



"Pennsylvania is far in advance of any other State in the Union in the magnitude and generosity of investments for dependents, delinquents, and children."

The great Creator will surely bless and protect the State which guards His weak and helpless children.

But friends let us beware in boasting of our State, and National greatness and power. We boast of the unexampled prosperity of this fair land of ours today. Allow me to say that the danger is not from without; not from submarines or battle ships or foreign armies, so much as from within ourselves. It is in the bigness of this nation that the danger lies. In her extravagant living, her lust for pleasure, in neglecting the poor and forgetting the Creator of all good. This Nation is intoxicated with a feverish and transient prosperity born of accident.

When we reflect on these things, we may well pause and consider the lines of Kipling, "Lord of Hosts be with us yet, lest we forget; Lest we forget."

Year by year, friends, problems of the poor become more insistent, and we cannot escape this responsibility.

What means our boasted dignity and greatness if over the banquet music rises the cry of suffering children; if high above the noise of a million whirring spindles is heard the voice of the widow and the fatherless in distress; if louder than the roar of the Cyclopean engines of your mighty mills comes the wail of men and women crying for help? These are some of the problems this Association is endeavoring to help solve.

In conclusion, Judge Baldrige, as the spokesman for this Convention, I thank you again for your warm hearted welcome in behalf of the residents of this beautiful City, and when you offer us the "freedom of this City" we take that to mean that we are privileged from arrest: That we can go where we please, do what we please, at when we please, and pay for what we please, and that no matter how we may act, we will not be locked up in the City calabos by the Mayor, or sentenced for an indefinite period by your honor, to Blair County "Works." (Applause)

BY THE PRESIDENT: Sometime ago my youngest boy asked his mother what kind of an association this is of which his father is President. "Well," she told him, "an association to look after the poor and so on", and he replied, "It's an association for the correction of charities, isn't it?" When I heard about this, it made me stop and think. I believe this is an association for the correction of charities, charities and corrections, of course, for the correction of any mistakes that we may make. I thought that was pretty appropos of the young man.

Now, we have with us tonight, a gentleman who comes to us from the National Conference of Charities and Correction. We are very glad to have him here and we would like to hear from him. It is a conference taking in over four thousand members from all over the United States. I will call on Mr. William T. Cross, General Secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

---

### GREETINGS FROM THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

William T. Cross, General Secretary, National Conference of Charities and Corrections, Chicago.

I bring you greetings from the National Conference of Charities and Correction which is to hold its forty-fourth annual meeting at Pittsburgh' June 6-13, 1917. I recognize this Association of Directors of the Poor of Pennsylvania as one of the oldest organizations of public officials en-

gaged in charitable work in the United States. You have been in existence for forty-two years. You, like the National Conference of Charities and Correction, were organized for the purpose of studying the problems of official administration and for the benefits of mutual association. These bodies came into being in the early days when our vision of the future of social work in America was remarkably clear. The Association of Directors of the Poor of Pennsylvania has continued as exclusively a body of public officials. The National Conference has, with the broadening of social work, expanded in organization and membership so that now it is the chief gathering of those engaged in social service in the country, both public and private.

I can imagine the "average citizen" meeting one of the delegates to your convention coming here today and asking some rather disturbing questions. First, he might say, what is the use of holding meetings of those engaged in administration of the poor laws? Are not the problems of social welfare of the day being solved by the use of more general and modern methods than poor laws represent? Is not the chilly, unattractive regime of the old poor law officer approaching an end? Your delegate might well have answered that on the contrary at many points of the United States there seems to be a reversion to the principle of public support in charitable undertakings. He might have said, further, that this being granted, we cannot proceed a single step with the public administration of charitable work without reference to the poor law. When we get down to practical facts we can no more disregard the poor law in the field of official social service than we can in our legislation disregard the Constitution of the United States. The poor law is a definite part of the modern machinery of human betterment. Criticize it as we may,—and certainly it needs simplification and modernization in many of the older commonwealths,—always we must start with its principles.

Your delegate might have been asked again, what is the value of a convention of administrative officers. If we consider the example of voluntary charities, there is good reason to question the value of efforts of public officials. Representatives of private agencies have been coming together for years. They have formed themselves into many well classified groups, and they have been adopting standards which are improved upon from year to year, and which are the basis of their professional training. On the other hand, those engaged in public work have difficulty in holding successful meetings and in building up a professional type of work. In many states they have to devote too much of their time to holding their jobs, though of course this is not an unknown consideration among officials of private charities. The tenure of office of our public officials is too brief. Nevertheless, I think that the very existence through forty-two years of this Pennsylvania association is sufficient answer to the critic.

Finally, the "average citizen" might well have asked whether these particular public institutions, the almshouses and the outdoor relief offices, were of sufficient importance in the state for their superintendents to meet. I should imagine that to the ordinary person representatives of poorhouses would be the last ones that would be expected to profit by coming together. Your delegate might well have replied by quoting Amos G. Warner's dictum that the almshouse was the fundamental institution in America poor relief. Warner might well have added to the classification our systems of public outdoor relief. These are the "courts of first instance" of relief work everywhere in the country. They are the great vestibules of treatment of poverty through which the bulk of cases enter. That would be reason enough to give, but you might add

that public officers are beginning now to adopt the principle of making every article of relief and every dollar spent for service a definite part of a program of bringing the poor person back to a condition of self-support. If meetings of this sort were all held on that basis there would be no more dignified and useful association of social workers in the country than the body of directors of the poor.

I am convinced of the great future of organizations of officials engaged in social work. I am at the same time seriously concerned with the handicaps that I have suggested. You are yourselves well acquainted with the obstacles in the way of progressive public administration.

Your great opportunity in this period of the history of Pennsylvania is surely the meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Pittsburgh next June. While this great organization, with an annual attendance of about three thousand, is necessarily very complex and branches out over the entire expanse of social service, we nevertheless have a large group of public officials in attendance, and two or three of the nine sections especially devoted to their interests. I have observed your exhibit on feeble-mindedness. Our division on that subject this year is under the chairmanship of a Pennsylvanian, easily one of the first group of alienists in the country, Dr. Owen Copp. You will be interested to learn, too, of the section on children, which is under the chairmanship of the head of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, Mr. W. S. Reynolds. You should put these and other chairmen in touch with your local needs and help them to develop their programs.

I believe you would be most interested in learning of the plans of the committee on public charities, of which Mr. A. L. Bowen, secretary of the Illinois State Charities Commission, is chairman. Mr. Bowen's plans are as yet incomplete. He expects, however, to give considerable attention to questions such as the problem of proper publicity regarding public institutions, the question of helpful—and not harmful—politics in connection with public charitable and correctional work, and the discussion of a number of questions of everyday importance in the administration of institutions. His committee has announced a competition on the subject of plans and methods of administration of almshouses. This will be conducted by a special committee of judges, and certainly this organization in Pennsylvania ought to foster the movement in every way.

Your Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania is arranging for an extensive exhibit of the institutions of the state. An honored member of that board, Mr. Gill, who is with you this evening, will be in charge of the exhibit. The local committee of the National Conference at Pittsburgh, under the chairmanship of Judge Way, is very anxious to have your co-operation. You should look upon it as a Pennsylvania affair. I would advise that you take some specific action so as to lend your organization in a practical way to the work of this meeting.

BY THE PRESIDENT: Before we go on with the programme, ladies and gentlemen, we have with us tonight one of the charter members of the association, and it is his birthday, and we cannot leave the occasion go by without calling on this gentleman. He is eighty-five years old today. He became a Director of the Poor sixty-three years ago, and he has been three times President of this association. I will call on Mr. Charles S. Snyder, a Director of the Poor for the Oxford and Lower Dublin District of Philadelphia:

## BY MR. SNYDER.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am one of the oldest members of this Association, and I didn't think I would be called on tonight to say a single word, but there are many things that I don't suppose you Directors know as to just how this Association was formed.

Many years ago, every township in the State of Pennsylvania was a poor district, but this made such a lot of trouble and caused such a great deal of complaint throughout the different districts, that the Directors of the different districts, got together and formed this association, so that they could get together and get an act passed that would do away with all the different townships in the poor districts. This association had the Legislature pass a law modifying the township system and making the County Commissioners of the districts, or the different counties, poor directors, to take charge of the poor. This is now largely through the State excepting in the County which I represent, Philadelphia in which there are six distinct poor districts. It is one of the few counties in the State that has the township system.

Oxford and Lower Dublin are two townships in Philadelphia, and they constitute a poor district. They collect their own taxes, and support their own poor.

Roxborough is another. They have a farm and they support their own poor.

Then comes Bristol township, and that is the third district. They have no poor house, no place to keep the poor, but they board out the people.

Then we come to Germantown, which has a poor house and they have a farm, and they have a large district to go over, and that is the fourth district. They collect their own taxes and support their own poor.

Then we come to Frankford and they do the same. They have a farm and a house where they support the poor, and they collect their own taxes.

Then comes Blockley Almshouse, which is the sixth district, and they take in the whole city of Philadelphia.

Now, in the time when the townships were poor districts, they caused so much trouble that this Association took it up and had many of the different townships done away with and made the County a poor district.

I have been for sixty-three years connected with our institution over in Oxford and Lower Dublin and we still have the township system, but I think the time will soon come when all the State will be under the county system.

I haven't much to say now tonight. I didn't come here to speak at all to you people, but I have been connected with this association from its very start and I have been here forty-one out of forty-two years, a member of this association, and attended the meetings. I have been interested in this work and have carried it on from year to year and I am now a Director there yet, but I don't think that I will be much longer, but I came here tonight to see you people and put my influence with you. I have interested myself all my life in this work and I am continuing to do it, but I didn't intend to say much. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for calling me up tonight,—I thank you kindly. (Applause.)



BY THE PRESIDENT: We will now have the address of the evening, "Legal Residence—What Constitutes Legal Residence and How It Can Be Acquired by Husband, Wife or Children." This is a most important subject, it is one that is puzzling to most of us very often, and we are fortunate to have a man address us who is familiar with the subject. I have the pleasure to introduce to you, the Honorable Joseph L. Kun, Deputy Attorney General, of Harrisburg, Pa.

Hon. Joseph L. Kun, Deputy Attorney General Harrisburg, Pa.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It seems I have been forced into a most undeserved position of prominence which I little anticipated when I so lightheartedly agreed some weeks ago to deliver this talk before you. In fact, there was some false pretense about the thing. I understood when the gentleman of the State Board of Charities called on me that the Attorney General had sent him over to me with the request that I accept the invitation. You know what a request from a superior, or, as they say, from the "King," means—although I ought not say that because I know of no more considerate, and more democratic man than the Attorney General of the Commonwealth. However, I learned afterward that Mr. Brown had simply suggested that the gentleman see me about it. Usually the one upon whom the false pretense is practiced is in some way cheated or defrauded, but I am afraid that in this instance the tables may be turned. You will know better when I am through.

In the preliminary arrangements I was scheduled to speak on Tuesday morning, which would have given me an opportunity to get the atmosphere of this thing, much needed, I assure you, as I was entering fields more or less unknown to me, however interesting. Instead, I find myself, a headliner, so to speak, on the very opening program following the distinguished officials who have so ably welcomed you and answered, and stranger still I come before your worthy President with his annual address—a most extraordinary situation. I am overwhelmed but I shall proceed nevertheless.

As I said a few moments ago, I accepted the invitation lightheartedly. That is true. It was a fine, warm, balmy day, with pleasant breezes blowing. One could do nothing else but accept on such a day. Nature herself just forced one to be pleasant. I little dreamed that those pleasant little breezes would blow up into a gale, that I would be cast out upon a sea of cross-currents, turbulent waters rushing, gushing, hither, thither, everywhere, and be eventually caught in a vertiable maelstrom. Such was my experience when I ventured on a consideration of the subject-matter. I was strongly reminded of Poe's gripping story of the "Descent into the Maelstrom." Fortunately, however, I too survived. Now to the subject.

Like the great body of our law, referring to other matters, our poor laws had their origin in England and were brought over and became part of the common law of our State which formed the basis of our jurisprudence. These were in many respects superseded by statute law from time to time, but all our laws have as yet never been codified so that Pennsylvania is still referred to as a common law state. It is interesting, therefore, and indeed essential to inquire into the origin and development of poor settlements in England. It will lead to a better understanding of the present law of the subject. The inquiry cannot, of course, under the circumstances, be too detailed.

Law, as you know, symbolized by the Goddess of Justice blindfolded and holding the scales so evenly, is devoid of all sentiment.

(I may add parenthetically that I suppose that is why she is blind-folded, for otherwise she would surely be moved and the scales might then tilt, which would be horrible. However, she cannot help it, if her poor arm becomes fatigued occasionally with a resultant unevening of the scales. It must be added, however, that this occurs very, very seldom, and the scales quickly right themselves.)

So, being devoid of all sentiment, it was not the law of man that originally concerned itself with the poor, but rather the law of God through those who were seeking in their way to administer it.

### Poor Settlements in England.

Aside from private benevolences and the charity of well disposed persons, the monasteries were the principal resource of the poor in England until the reign of Henry VIII. Alms were distributed daily at the gates of these religious houses. There was no law about it. It was but the execution of the injunction given to the world through the Prophets of Israel to "love thy neighbor as thyself."

By the way, this had, and has now, particular reference to "thy poor neighbor." It was in his interest I am sure, that the injunction was given.

These religious folk, however, unwittingly produced a very undesirable state of affairs. Of course they asked no questions. True, when a man asks for bread, one should ask no questions; but when the requests are frequent and chronic, it is rather encouraging indolence and vagary to give too readily. So, with the total dissolution of the monastery, it was found necessary to have regulation of this important matter.

Royal poor hospitals were founded, but these soon proved inadequate to provide for the vast number of dependents which the old system had created. There were other experiments, but all seemed to prove fruitless.

Eventually, at the beginning of the 17th Century, in the year 1601 in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a statute was passed providing for the appointment of **Overseers of the Poor** in every parish, thus recognizing for the first time that the problem could be best handled locally. The Overseers were authorized to levy taxes upon the inhabitants of the parish.

The interesting feature of this first substantial statute on the subject, so far as the question of legal residence is concerned, is, that to encourage industry the laborious poor were at liberty to seek employment wherever it was to be had. None were obliged to reside in the places of their settlement, but such as were unable or unwilling to work, in which case their settlement was where they were born or had made their abode for three years, and, mark the extraordinary provision—and I here give the exact words—"in case of vagabonds" **10**, one year only.

So it seems that in those days the vagabond had the advantage over the industrious man in gaining a settlement in a district. I did not take time to ascertain the reason for this peculiar provision.

By subsequent legislation in 1673 in the reign of Charles II, legal settlement was declared to be gained by birth, inhabitancy, apprenticeship or service, for **forty days**, instead of three years as theretofore, or settlement in a tenement of the annual rental of ten pounds. This short term residence requirement eventually produced frauds, and an infinity of law suits between contending parishes, a condition which continued but little diminished to this day.

It became necessary a few years later in 1686, in an endeavor to counteract the baneful effects of this short term residence requirement, to provide for a notice in writing to be delivered to the parish officers of an intention to reside in the district before a settlement could be gained by such residence, and so the poor laws—poor laws indeed at times—fluctuated.

This brings us down to the time when Pennsylvania had become a province of England with a General Assembly, and other characteristics of a provincial government.

### Poor Settlements in Provincial Pennsylvania.

At the time the General Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania first took cognizance of the subject, it seems by the common law of England, a settlement in a parish could be acquired in the following ways:

#### (1) By birth.

In the case of legitimate children, the place of birth was only *prima facie* the place of settlement, but in the case of a bastard child, the place in which it was born was conclusively its place of settlement.

#### (2) By parentage.

All legitimate children were settled in the parish where their parents were settled until they secured a new settlement for themselves.

#### (3) By marriage.

A woman who married a man who was settled in another parish, changed her own settlement, as the law did not permit the separation of a husband and wife. If the husband had no settlement, hers was suspended during life. This doctrine was, later, overthrown, as to the suspension of her settlement concerning which, more will be said later under settlements of married women.

#### (4) By forty days residence and notice.

If a stranger came into a parish and delivered notice in writing, of his place of abode and the number of his family, to one of the overseers (which notice had to be read in church) and resided there unmolested for forty days after such notice, he obtained, thereby, a legal settlement. Certain acts were equivalent to notice, viz:

(5) Renting for a year a tenement of the yearly value of 10 £ and residing forty days in the parish, gained a settlement without notice.

(6) Being charged to, and paying the public taxes and levies of the parish, (excepting those which scavenger, highways and duties on houses and windows,) for this was equivalent to notice, and gained a settlement if coupled with a resident for forty days.

(7) Executing, when legally appointed, any public parochial office for a whole year in the parish, gained a settlement without notice, if coupled with a residence for forty days.

(8) By hiring for a year, when unmarried and childless and serving a year in the same service, gave the person so hired a settlement without notice in that place wherein he served the last forty days.

(9) Being bound as an apprentice, gave such apprentice a settlement without notice in that place where he served the last forty days of his apprenticeship.

These last two modes were meant to encourage applications to industry and going out to reputable service.

(10) Having an estate of one's own and residing thereon **ten days**, however, small the value was in case it was acquired by act of law or of a third person as by the gift, devise, was a sufficient settlement. If, however, a man acquired the land by his own act, as by purchase in consideration of money paid, then unless the consideration was advanced bona fide, it did not constitute a settlement for a longer time than the person inhabited thereon. Such purchaser could not be removed from his own property but on the other hand he could not by any trifling or fraudulent purpose of his own acquire a permanent and lasting settlement.

All persons, who were not so settled might be removed to their own parishes on complaint of the overseers, by two Justices of the Peace, if they adjudged them likely to become chargeable to the parish into which they had intruded, unless they were in a way getting a legal settlement as by leasing a house of 10 £ per annum or living in an annual service. In all cases, if the parish to which they belong granted them a "certificate" acknowledging them to be their parishioners, they could not be removed because likely to become chargeable, but only when they became **actually** chargeable. No such certified person could gain a settlement by any of the above mentioned means unless by renting a tenement of 10 £ per annum or by serving an annual office in the parish being legally placed therein. Neither could an apprentice or servant to such certified person gain a settlement by such service.

Such were the modes of gaining a legal settlement in a parish under the common law.

The attention of the General Assembly of the **province of Pennsylvania** was first directed to the care of the poor, by an act passed in 1700 but repealed five years later by a statute passed January 12, 1705, entitled "An act for the relief of the poor." This act of 1705 provided for the selection of overseers of the poor in the several townships of the counties of the province and conferred certain powers relative to the imposition and collection of poor taxes. Neither the act of 1700 nor the statute of 1705 contained any provision concerning the manner in which poor settlements might be secured. It was probably considered that the elaborate system, which had grown up under the acts of Elizabeth and Charles above referred to, was sufficient on that phase of the subject.

It was soon discovered, however, that the poor laws of England, which constituted the parish as the unit for legal settlement, was not applicable to the system created by the Act of 1705. At any rate, on **May 31, 1718**, an act was passed entitled "an act for supplying some defects in the law for the relief of the poor" which act called attention to the fact, that the statute of 1705 provided that overseers of the poor for the respective townships should make rates for the relief of the poor, dependent, and impotent, inhabiting within said township but stated that it had neglected to ascertain what settlement shall render one an inhabitant relievable by the said act. The statute then enumerated the several modes of obtaining legal settlement for poor relief which modes were as follows:

(1) Unmarried persons not having children, who are lawfully hired as servants in any city, township, or district and who shall abide therein for one whole year, thereby obtained a settlement.

(2) Persons bound as apprentices by indenture and inhabiting in any city or township of the province, gained a good settlement thereby.

(3) If any person who came to inhabit in any of the townships or districts, did, for himself and on his own account execute any public annual office or charge in the said township or district during the whole



year and was charged with and paid his share towards the county taxes for the poor of township or district, he might be adjudged to have a legal settlement therein.

(4) No other person who came into any township, city, county or district within the province, could be adjudged to have gained a legal settlement unless he or they had bona fide taken a lease of a tenement or plantation of the yearly value of five pounds or, unless he or they could give sufficient security for the discharge of the said county, city, township or district, which security was to be allowed by any two magistrates or justices of the Peace. The act further provided, that any person who had not gained a legal residence in the manner aforesaid and who was likely to become a charge, might be removed to the proper township, city, or district which district was bound to receive them under penalty of five pounds.

It is interesting to note, that in order that the money raised should be applied only for the relief of such as were impotent and not misapplied and consumed by the idle, sturdy and disorderly beggars, it was provided that every person who received poor relief and every member of his family under the same roof (save only a child who lived at home in order to attend a helpless parent,) **was compeleld to wear upon the shoulder of the right sleeve of the upper garment in an open and visible manner, a large roman P,** together with the first letter of the name of the county, city, or place where such person was an inhabitant, which letters were to be cut in red and blue cloths, as the overseers of the poor should direct. If any person receiving poor aid refused or neglected to wear such badge, he could be punished by cutting off his allowance or by committing such offender to the House of Correction, there to be whipped and kept at hard labor for a period not exceeding twenty-one days.

I suppose it is not in line with modern thought to stamp the poor and unfortunate but I cannot help thinking that the provision had its virtues, and probably tended to prevent imposition on the poor districts. On March 29th, 1735, an act was passed, a substantial effect of which was to require a notice of an intention to become an inhabitant, somewhat along the lines referred to in the statute of Charles II above referred to.

By Section 3 of the act "the certificate" which was in use in England was incorporated into the Pennsylvania law and it was provided that if any person comes into Philadelphia from any township or city or any township or city from Philadelphia or into any township from another township, intending to inhabit and reside therein, and who shall at the same time deliver, to the overseers of the poor of the place where he comes to inhabit, "a certificate" from the overseers of the poor of the place from whence he, she, or they removed, acknowledging the persons mentioned therein to be an inhabitant legally settled in that place into which he comes, is obliged to receive a settlement for him and his family. It also provides that if the person named in the certificate becomes dependent, he may be removed to the district which certified him. As before stated, the system was copied from that in use in England.

Some doubt having arisen whether under the statute law indented healthy servants legally imported or brought into the province from Europe, could acquire a legal settlement within the City of Philadelphia or any township although they duly served therein for a space of one year and upwards unless the master or mistress of such servant or servants themselves, gave notice of the writing to the overseers of

the poor where they came to reside, it was provided, for the purpose of removing all doubts, by the Act of August 17, 1749, that one year's service gained residence without previous notice.

This remained the system until 1771, when an act was passed on March 9, entitled an act "for the relief of the poor" which act undertook to provide a complete and comprehensive system on the subject. It was originally limited in its application to a period of five years, but was made perpetual by the Act of April 6, 1776, Chapt. 1719. This act was in some respects a consolidation of the former laws. By Section 7, it was provided that a legal settlement might be secured by the following ways, (1) Executing any public office in the city, borough, township, or place being legally placed therein, during one whole year. (2) Payment of the public taxes or levies for the poor of the city, borough, township or place for two successive years. (3) Leasing lands or tenements of 10 pounds per annum and dwelling upon the same for one year and paying the rent. (4) Being seised of a free hold estate and dwelling thereon for one year. (5) Unmarried persons without children bound as servants and abiding in the service during the year. (6) An apprentice serving his master or mistress for one whole year. It was provided that a person in any of the above cases (shall be adjudged and deemed to gain a legal settlement in the said city, borough, township or place respectively, where such person shall so execute an office, be charged with and pay taxes, take such lease, or own any such free-hold estate and dwell thereon as aforesaid, or being hired or bound shall continue and inhabit in a place for one whole year as aforesaid."

By Section 18 of the act it was provided that indented servants might gain a legal residence, as follows:

"That every indented servant, legally and directly imported from Europe into this province, shall obtain a legal settlement in the city, borough, township or place, in which such servant shall first serve with his or her master or mistress the space of sixty days, and of afterwards such servant shall duly serve in any other place for the space of twelve months, such servant shall obtain a legal settlement in the city, borough, township or place, where such service was last performed, either with his or her first master or mistress, or on an assignment; and all mariners coming into this province, shall be legally settled in the city, borough, township, or place, in which he or she shall first settle and reside for the space of twelve months."

The residence of married women was determined in Section 19 as follows:

"That every married woman shall be deemed, during coverture, and after her husband's death, to be legally settled in the place where he was last legally settled; but if he shall have no know legal settlement, then she shall be deemed, whether he is living or dead, to be legally settled in the place where she was last legally settled before her marriage."

Sections 20 and 21 provided for the certificate which might be used by persons going into different districts and is the same system which was provided by prior legislation of the province and originally by statute of Charles. On March 31, 1812, 5 Sm. L. 391, there was provided a system operative only in Philadelphia, the district of Southwark and the township of the Northern Liberties, a system for the regulation of the poor.

Section 4 provided, that no person coming from any state or territory of the United States to inhabit in said city, district, or township

not having a legal residence therein, shall be adjudged to gain a legal settlement except upon such terms and conditions on which such person would be entitled to gain a legal settlement in the state or territory from which such person shall be so removed. The obvious purpose of this provision was to enforce reciprocity and uniformity in the administration of the poor laws of the states, an effort which might well be pursued. This section also provided a penalty for persons who return to the district after being removed therefrom on account of not having a legal settlement.

The Act of April 2, 1821, entitled "An act to prevent the increase of pauperism in this Commonwealth" made any person who imported any black, colored or indented servant above the age of twenty-eight years into the Commonwealth, liable to the overseers of the poor for any expense incurred by such overseers on account of such servants.

Legislation and the decisions thereunder had made the subject more or less involved, so, as the poor laws of the state were codified in 1771, they were again brought into one comprehensive statute by the Act of June 12, 1836, P. L. 539 entitled "An act relating to the support and employment of the poor." This act contains forty-seven sections and legislates in detail in all the phases of the subject and it is the present general law regulating the subject in this Commonwealth. The system provided by the Act of 1836 has proven so satisfactory, as far as its provisions relating to the modes of gaining a settlement, that no additional legislation on that phase of the subject were passed until the Act of April 6, 1905, P. L. 112.

The requirements, as to legal residence under the Acts of 1836 and 1905, will now be discussed.

#### Present Law Regulating Modes of Obtaining Legal Settlements.

Under the Act of 1836, Section 9, settlements may be gained in any district,

(1) By executing a public office. Clause one of the section providing,

"—by any person who shall come to inhabit the same and who shall for himself and on his own account, execute any public office, being legally placed therein during one whole year"

This section has received little, if any judicial construction. Does this suggest the sinister inference that the holding of public office for one year has always made one immune to poverty.

(2) By payment of taxes. Clause two of the section providing as follows,

"by any such person who shall be charged and pay his proportion of any public taxes or levies for two years successively"

It seems, in order to gain a settlement under this clause the taxes must be paid by the person who wishes to gain the residence himself or by his authority.

In *Butler v. Sugarloaf* 6 Pa. 262 it was held, that where the collector in settlement of his duplicate, pays a tax which he would not collect, that such payment does not give to the person charged with the tax, a settlement with like effect as if he himself had paid it. ✓

In *Lewisburg v. Augusta* 2 W. & S. 65 the question arose as to what evidence was necessary to prove the payment of taxes in order to permit one to gain a settlement and it was held, that the production of the duplicate and warrant with return or mark made on it, by the collector,

that the tax had been paid, with proof that such return or mark was in his hand writing, would be sufficient to prove that the tax was paid, without calling the collector himself for that purpose. Likewise in the settlement case, proof may be made of assessment of taxes by a witness, who produces before the examiner, appointed to take the testimony, the books of assessment from the proper office and in the presence of the parties states in his deposition, the items of assessment in question as therein contained, no objection being made at the time for that mode of proof. A duplicate issued to a collector containing taxes charged against a person, when returned by the collector to the treasurer marked "paid" opposite the tax, is prima facie evidence it was paid by the person charged.

**Danville v. Mahoney 2 Luzerne Luzerne Legal Reg. 457.**

In **Shippen v. Gaines 17 Pa 38** it was held, that under the Act of 1836 as explained by the Act of 1771, that it was not necessary in order to gain a settlement to pay poor taxes, but that the payment of county taxes alone was sufficient.

To the same effect, see **Bricker County v. Phila. 5 S. & R. 417**, payment of a Federal tax, however, is not sufficient. (**Bucks County v. Briar Creek Township 10 S. & R.** nor can settlement be gained by the payment of a road tax (**Huston v. Benetzette 7 Pa. C. C. 383.**) In **Lawrence Overseers v. Del. Oaerseers 148 Pa. 380**, it is said, the payment of taxes must be the act of the person charged, and while it may be made by his agents, in such case, the agency should appear either by express proof or by facts and circumstances which fairly establish its existence. It will not be considered a payment by the party when it appears, that without his authority or approval, a tax was paid by a member of a political committee, in order to entitled the party under whose name the tax was assessed to vote. To the same effect see **Center Township Overseers v. Miffln County Poor Directors 3 Pa. C. C. 555** where it was held, that one Jacob Bubb, who was a pauper, born in Snyder County near Beaver Turn, and who, it seems was "a bird of passage, without a vested habitation, and who hung up his hat wherever he came" did not obtain a residence in Center Township, because his taxes were paid by another party without any direction whatever.

Likewise in **Del. Township Overseers v. Anthony Township Overseers 15 Pa. C. C. 431** the payment of a tax by a political committee is not a sufficient payment to give the person, whose taxes are so paid, a legal settlement.

It is possible for a man to gain a settlement by a payment of the tax, although at the same time, he received relief for his wife.

In **Danville and Mahoney 2 Luzerne Legal Register**, one Jerry Coates, having a legal settlement in Danville, resided there with his wife and family from 1865 to 1869. In the latter year, the wife became insane and was, with his knowledge, placed in a lunatic hospital by the directors of the poor of the Danville district, where she remained at the expense of that district until 1882, when an order was obtained for her removal to Scranton. In 1875, Coates abandoned his family and his residence in Danville and went to Scranton, where he resided for seven years during five of which, in succession, he was assessed with and paid his proportion of public taxes in Scrantons district. Held, that he gained a settlement in Scranton for himself and wife, notwithstanding, the fact, that she was, during that time, receiving relief from the Danville district.



It is to be noted, that a person cannot acquire a settlement under the Act of 1836 by merely paying his proportion of the public taxes or levies for two years successively, he must also have "come to inhabit" in the district. A settlement cannot, therefore, be gained by the payment of taxes by one, who at the time the taxes are paid, is chargeable to and receiving aid as a pauper from another district. It was held, however, in *Laven v. Del.* 138 Pa. 380, that if one is lawfully charged with taxes and pays them during two years, it does not necessarily follow, that his acceptance of temporary relief, under an order for which he did not apply, prevents him from obtaining a settlement.

(3) By taking a lease of real estate or as stated in the act

"by any person who shall bona fide take a lease of any real estate of the yearly value of 10 pounds and shall dwell upon the same for one whole year and pay the rent."

Four distinct things are necessary. A pauper must (a) take a lease; (b) the premises leased must be of the yearly value of 10 pounds; (c) he must dwell thereon for one whole year; (d) and must pay the said rent.

In *Beaver v. Rose* 98 Pa. 636, it was held, that nothing less than a compliance with all of these requirements satisfies the statute. The question arose in *Fermanagh Township v. Fayette Township* 4 Sup. Ct. 570 whether the person had to dwell in one house. In that case, one Jacob S. Page dwelt more than one year in three different houses continuously, each being of the yearly value of \$10 or more and having paid more than \$10 rent. All of the said houses being in Milford Township. The court held, that Page gained a settlement in Milford Township and that Milford Township was the settlement of his minor son, Stewart W. Page, the pauper. The lease need not be in writing *Huntington Township v. Salem Township* 8 Luzerne Legal Reg. 234) and in *Milton Borough v. West Chillisquaque* 20 Pa. C. C. 547, the court, held, a lease from year to year was sufficient. Rents paid for portions of this year, cannot be tacked. Thus, in *Walker Overseers v. Milford Overseers* 12 Pa. C. C. 321 it was held, that where a tenant dwells on leased premises for one year by paying less than \$10 rent and then dwells upon the same leased premises, under a different lessor, during ten months of the second year and pays more than \$10, that the rent paid to the second lessor could not be added to the rent paid to the first lessor so as to make the necessary \$10 to gain a settlement.

A lease for life is sufficient because it amounts to a free hold estate. See *Brady v. Clinton* 148 Pa. 311. Under the section in question, a lease may be taken by a deserted wife. As stated in *Woodward Township v. City of Lock Haven* 13 Pa. C. C. 157 the only difference between the case at hand and that where a divorce *ea mensa et thoro* has been granted, is, that in the former case her husband's conduct has separated her from his home, while in the latter case, the law has separated her from it. The legal consequences in both cases are the same, so far as her rights to acquire property, receive and hold her earnings and to make contracts binding herself for her benefit or concern.

A widow may acquire settlement by leasing (*Mifflin Township v. Elizabeth* 18 Pa. 17).

"The testimony is positive, that Sarah Edmonson rented a house and land in Mifflin Township, after the death of her husband, for one year, resided on it for that time, and paid the rent. This gave her a right of settlement there, although at

the time of her husband's death, she was entitled to settlement in Elizabeth. This did not prevent her from acquiring a subsequent settlement by her own acts when she was sui juris, by complying with the requisites of law."

On the same principle it has been held that a widow may gain a settlement which is communicable to her children. In *Burrel Township v. Pittsburgh Guardians of the Poor* 62 Pa. 472, the father of the pauper, Weir, had at the time of his death, which occurred in the minority of the son, a legal settlement in Burrel Township. After the death of the father, the mother removed to the city of Pittsburgh and rented a house at \$3.25 per month, living there with her family for thirteen consecutive months during all of which time she paid the rent, as agreed, until she died. After her death, her son, the pauper, became an imbecile and an order was made by the court for his commitment. The question arose, whether Burrel or the city of Pittsburgh was liable for the support of the pauper and the court, in deciding that the city of Pittsburgh must pay the cost, said *inter alia*

"It is the headship of the family which gives to the settlement acquired by the father the same right to his unemancipated children. Why, therefore, should not this be so, of the last legal settlement of the mother, when she by death of her husband becomes the head of the family? I see not wherein charges upon the public would be increased by the application of the rule to an acquired settlement of the mother. She, if of sufficient ability, like her husband if living, is liable by the statute to maintain her children, and keep them from becoming a public charge. There is no distinction in this respect. Nor is there any difference in the process and mode by which she acquires a settlement, from that of any other person. She becomes entitled to it by a compliance with the terms of the Acts of Assembly, by leasing property of a certain yearly value, residing therein and paying the rent for one whole year, or by purchasing real property, occupying it and paying taxes thereon for the same length of time. In the same way, the husband, if living, would acquire a settlement for himself, and which would be communicable to his children. It is neither according to the natural or statutory law, that a woman is to separate from her children, or they from her, on the death of her husband; nay, more, they cannot be taken from her. What good reason can there be alleged why, when necessity, it may be, induces the widow with her family to leave the place of her husband's last settlement with a view to better her or their condition, that she shall not, on complying with the terms of the law, acquire a settlement communicable to her children? I see none, and I think there is none."

But a derivative settlement cannot be gained by one brother through another brother. Therefore, when two unmarried brothers made an arrangement by which they were to live together and pay a rental of \$10 per year in service, the labor of one cannot be tacked to that of another so as to constitute such a payment of rent as to confer a settlement under the Act of 1836. *Gregg Overseers v. Miles Overseers* 12 Dist. 215.

A woman, who in good faith rents a house and pays for a year's rent in advance and continues to reside in such house for eighteen months, acquires a settlement which is not defeated by the fact that the whole rent was immediately returned by the landlord for future board, which was furnished to him. *Shrewsbury Township Poor District v. Penn Township Poor Dist.* 33 Sup. Ct. 378.

The rent need not be paid in money. Thus in *Overseers of Milton Borough v. Overseers of West Chillisquaque Township* 20 Pa. C. C. 547 it was held, that rent might be paid in services providing the value of the leased premises exceeds 10 per annum.

Payment of the rent may be made by a surety in the lease (*Butler v. Sugarloaf* 6 Pa. 262.) Such a payment is "bona fide" as required by the Act of 1836 unless the surety makes payment for the special purpose of fixing the pauper upon the township. In this latter case, such payment seems to constitute a fraud, and would not be sufficient to give the tenant a settlement. *King v. Tillingham*, 1 Barn. & Adol. 180.

One year, computation of.

In *Cascade v. Lewis* 11 Pa. C. C. 282 Sarah Johnson, the pauper, was the wife of Charles Johnson, and the settlement therefore, was the district where he was legally settled.

Charles Johnson had bona fide taken a house in Lewis Township of the yearly value of \$10 and paid the rent, and he and his wife (the pauper) dwelt on the premises so leased from the afternoon of April 2, 1890 until the forenoon of April 1, 1891. Question arose, whether, under this state of facts, Charles Johnson, the husband dwelt upon the premises so leased for one whole year, within the meaning of the Act of 1836.

"Leases beginning on April 1, expire on March 31 following; the old tenant giving up and the new tenant coming in on the first day of April without a gap in the possession." *Duffy v. Ogden*, 64 Pa. 240.

In the case of *Queen v. Inhabitants of St. Mary Warwick, Ellis & Blackburn*, 815, it was held that when one entered at noon on the 30th day of September, 1850, and quit at four in the afternoon of September 29, 1851, it was an occupancy for the term of one whole year, within the statute. The law takes no account of the fractions of a day. Hence both days are considered as whole days, although as a matter of fact the actual occupancy was only for the fraction of a day.

Where, as in the case at hand, certain rights are acquired by virtue of an act performed, and the continuance of a certain state of facts for a prescribed period, the computation of time must be made most favorable to the party whose rights are affected thereby. The dwelling on the premises must continue for one whole year. Whereas, in this case, it is an actual fact that he occupied the premises continually every day which composed the year, it is clear that he has complied with the requirements of the statute.

We therefore find the place of the last legal settlement of Charles Johnson to be in Lewis township, and that this is the settlement of Sarah Johnson, the pauper."

(4) By being seized of a free hold estate. Clause 4 of the section providing as follows,

"If any person shall become seised of any free hold estate within such district and who shall dwell upon the same for one whole year."

Under the Act of March 9, 1771, a settlement was not gained by a purchase of a free hold estate, and a residence thereon for a year, if the pauper, being uncertified, refused to give security to indemnify the township, etc., on a requisition to that effect, made within a reasonable time after his coming; and such pauper might lawfully be removed from his freehold, into the township whence he came. (*Forkj v. Eason*, 2 Wharton 405.)

It has been held, that a pauper may gain a settlement by contracting for a township lot, under a yearly rental charge, and building thereon a residence, though he obtains no deed for it (*Republica v. Caernarvon* 2 Yeates 51) and it has been further ruled, that parol evidence of a freehold is admissible on a question of settlement (*Com. v. Jennings* 1 Bro. 197.)

Freehold estates devised on precedent conditions do not give the devisee a settlement, if the conditions be not met. In *Lewisburg v. Augustas* 2 W. & S. 65 the father of a pauper devised land to the son on condition, that after the devisee's death, the son should be a perfectly sober man and abstain from the use of "all intoxicating liquors" of which sobriety the executors of the will were to be charged. The will further provided, that if the son decided not to become a sober man and did not abstain from the use of liquors, the land should go to the wife and other heirs. The executors found that the son did not become sober and did not abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors and upon his subsequently being a pauper, the court decided, that he did not get a settlement by reason of the devise.

Tenancy by courtesy initiate is not such a freehold as gives a person a settlement under the poor laws. (*Overseers of Penn Township v. Overseers of Locust Township* 14 Pa. C. C. 162) it was contended that the pauper in that case originally gained a settlement in Locust Township by hiring. Subsequently he married a woman who owned in fee simple a tract of land in Middle Creek Township, Snyder County and it was contended, that therefore her husband was seised of an estate of freehold as a tenant by courtesy initiate and having dwelt thereon more than a year, acquired a settlement in the township of Middle Creek subsequently to his hiring in Locust township. This contention raised the question whether a tenancy by a courtesy initiate in Pennsylvania is now freehold estate within the meaning of Clause 4, Section 9 of the Act of 1836. The court decided, that tenancy by courtesy before consummation by the death of the wife can no longer be said to be a freehold estate within the meaning of the poor laws, for the purpose of gaining a settlement and mainly for the reason that the right to settlement is based upon the assumption that the freeholder has, by the payment of taxes, etc., been of some benefit to the district as well as for the reason that most of the common law incidents of this estate have been removed by legislation so that the interest of the 'regarded as' "any estate" in the land.

Tenancy, by the courtesy, is a free hold estate within the meaning of the Act of 1836. *Comrs. of the Rouse Estate v. Poor Directors of McKeehan County* 169 Pa. 116.

A freehold estate of a wife in remained is not sufficient to give the husband a settlement in the district in which such real estate is located. *Cascade Township v. Plunkett's Creek Township* 17 Pa. C. C. 450. In this case, a pauper was born and reared in Plunkett Creek township and lived there within a few years prior to the institution of the litigation disposed of in this case. The question was, did he acquire a settlement in Cascade Township? It was conceded, if he did so acquire a settlement, it was by virtue of his marriage with Mary, his wife, who it was claimed owned and possessed a freehold estate in Cascade Township. It seems her father owned a small piece of land in said township and died in 1875 leaving a will by which he devised this property to his wife for life and then to his children and heirs at law in fee simple. The wife of the pauper was one of the children and heirs of the testator and was claimed to have purchased one of the interests of the other heirs. The court said, this interest of Mary's did constitute a freehold estate such as contemplated by the poor law, it was con-



ceded, she had a freehold in remainder, by the life estate being in the mother. The court held, the daughter could not be seised of a freehold estate while the life tenant was still alive. She had no right to the possession and neither could her husband have any right thereto and therefore, the said husband could not obtain a settlement to this interest of his wife's.

(5) By an unmarried person not having a child, etc., clause 5 of the section provided:

"By an unmarried person not having a child, who shall be lawfully bound or hired as a servant within such district and shall continue in such service during one whole year."

That, service must be for a full year, was decided affirmatively in **Lewistown v. Granville 5 Pa. 283.**

"Service" and not "hiring" is the essential requirement of the act and so long as the service is of a year's duration, it is immaterial whether the contract of hiring originally contemplated that its terms should continue in force for a full year. (**Hydelberg v. Lynn 5 Wharton 430.**)

Only service for one year is required, not residence. (**Bellefonte v. Somerset County 168 Pa. 286.**)

There must be an agreement to pay wages, which can be enforced. As was said in **Penn's Creek v. South Bend, 1 Pennypacker 408.**

"The hiring of a servant, by which a pauper may gain a settlement under this clause, must be under such an agreement to pay wages or bargain as could be enforced in a suit at law."

The employment need not be menial. In **Bradford v. Huston 15 Pa. C. C. R. 323** the court saying,

"We are also of the opinion the character of the employment and services rendered was such as the act contemplates, and that it was not necessary, as claimed by the defendants, that it be menial service or rendered in the performance of household duties."

The work which the pauper in this case did, was assisting his master in "logging."

Service with an assignee is service with the master. **Reading v. Cumru, 5 Binn. 81.** The person must be employed as a servant was held in **Tioga v. Lawrence, 2 Watts, 43,** that where the pauper lived with one McGrandy, not as a servant, but as his wife, she could not under this clause gain a settlement.

**Proof of hiring must be made.**

The law requiring proof of hiring in which is implied a contract and the question arose in **West Buffalo v. Walker, 7 W. 171** whether this could be shown by admissions of the parties to such contracts and it was therein decided, that such mere admissions or declarations made after the termination of the service would not be competent. Generally, however, declarations of the parties made during the time when one has been in the service of the other are admissible for the purpose of illustrating the character of the service whether gratuitous or otherwise: **Moreland v. Davidson, 71 Pa. 371.**

Service without hiring will not gain a settlement under the clause of the Act of 1836 under consideration. Thus it was held in **Lewistown v. Granville, 5 Pa. 283,** that the charitable taking of one will not, in itself, gain a settlement for such person.

To the same effect in **Huntington v. Fairmount, 2 Luz. Leg. Reg 445.**

The court in this latter case inter alia said:

"The distinction between the service at Henderson Monroe's and that at John Meixell's is apparent. In the former case there was no contract of hiring, express agreement that the pauper should receive his victuals and clothes for his labor. This constituted a contract, for the breach of which the servant might have had his remedy by action."

Serving for charity is not sufficient to gain a settlement. This was decided in *Huntington v. Fairmount*, 2 Luz. Leg. Reg. 445 *supra* where the pauper went to live with his uncle for an indeterminate period of service, and the latter took him into his family party from benevolent motives, expecting to take care of him, and in return receiving the benefit of his labor and it was held this was not sufficient to give the nephew a settlement.

Consideration in the contract of hiring need not be paid in money.

Any valuable compensation, as victuals and clothing is sufficient: *Briar Creek v. Mount Pleasant*, 8 Watts 431.

A share in profits, however, is not a hiring within the meaning of this clause of the act. In *Gregg v. Half-Moon*, 2 Watts. 342 the evidence showed a contract that one shall provide a shop, loom and tackle, and the other part to the contract agreed to perform the labor of weaving, and it was further stipulated that each of the parties should receive one half of the profits. The court very properly held, that the contract constituted the parties partners, and that it was not a contract of hiring within the statute.

Occasional absence.

It is not necessary that there should appear a single contract for service for the entire year in order to gain a settlement; it is sufficient if there has been a service for a year under one or more contracts. Also an occasional leave of absence to visit relatives allowed a domestic servant, who is hired for an indefinite time, at weekly wages, does not necessarily break the continuity of service extending over a period of three or four years in the same family so as to prevent the servant from acquiring a settlement; *Shickshinny v. Montour*, 6 Luz. Leg. Reg. 173.

Continuity of contract.

A settlement is gained by an unmarried person by reason of hiring and service for one whole year, and which hiring and service may be under one or more contracts; *Fayette Township v. Fermanagh*, 11 Pa. C. C. R. 70.

The contract of hiring may be implied.

In *Moreland v. Davidson*, 71 Pa. 377 the court said:

"If one is no relative and not an object of charity, but able to earn wages, is proved to have been employed in the service of another for a year or any other period of time, the law implies a year or any other period of time, the law implies a promise to pay on the implication of a contract. Certainly this presumption of a contract will stand until rebutted by facts to the contrary. But we are not without authority on this point. In *Heidelberg v. Lynn*, 5 Wh. 430, Chief Justice Gibson says: 'Our law seems to consider service as the meritorious cause, and to require that there should have been a contract for it only as proof that it was valuable and distinguished in that respect from those feeble and trifling acts which are sometimes performed in requital of a gratuitous maintenance.'"

Where a parent works for children a contract for hiring is not implied. In *Jersey Shore v. Nippenose*, 18 Pa. C. C. R. 473 the court said:

"The question to be determined is whether Nippenose township is the place of her legal settlement. The pauper and her husband at the time of his death resided in Nippenose township and had a legal settlement there, and the latter was a charge on said township. The pauper being the wife, must, therefore, continue to have a settlement in said township, unless she has acquired one in her own right elsewhere since then. It cannot be contended that she acquired such settlement, unless she did so in the borough of Jersey Shore. It is alleged on the part of Nippenose township that she gained a settlement for her sons, with whom she lived in said borough for over a year from the spring of 1888. One of these sons was at this time a minor, but it was claimed was emancipated and had been so emancipated for some years \* \* \* No express contract for such hiring and service has been proven, and the relation of the parties is such as to raise no implied contract. It is true that they furnished her with victuals and clothing, and she did housework. It is evident, however, from all the testimony in the case that she was there in the capacity of a parent, for whom it was the duty of the children to provide, and not in the capacity of a servant. The idea was to give her a home with her children, and while they may have intended that she should do the housework for her keeping, there is no sufficient evidence of any express contract with her to warrant us in finding that she was hired as a servant. There is nothing to justify the conclusion that the relation of the parties was changed from that of parent and child to that of master and servant. As between parent and child the presumption is against such a change in the relation of the parties, yet it is clear that unless she was hired as a servant, no length of service could give her a settlement. Under the law as applicable to the facts in this case, we feel compelled to say that she acquired no settlement in the borough of Jersey Shore by hiring and service for the period of one year, as required by the act of assembly."

#### Hiring by a married woman deserted by her husband.

The Act of 1836 expressly provides, that a settlement by hiring may be gained by any unmarried person not having a child, who shall be lawfully bound or hired as a servant within such district and shall continue in such service during one whole year. Notwithstanding this language, the court in *Loyalsock Township v. Johnsonburg Borough*, 14 Pa. C. C. 323 indicated that a married woman deserted by her husband while without the letter of this provision of the Act of 1836 was within its spirit, that if she rendered services for consideration for a year, the court would feel inclined to decide that she had acquired a settlement in her own right especially if she had no children, and in *Turbett Township v. Port Royal Borough Overseers*, 33 Sup. Ct. 520, it was held that a widow, whose only daughter is married and who is living with her husband and which widow has for a number of years hired and worked in a district as a servant, gains a settlement thereby the same as "an unmarried person not having a child" within the meaning of Sec. 9, Para. 5 of the Act of 1836.

In *Schuylkill County Poor Directors v. Northampton Poor Directors*, 10 North 401, it was held that where a father deserted his child there is no further exercise of parental duty or interest and the minor having made a contract of hiring as a servant which continued for more than a year, such minor acquires a legal settlement in the district, which is not affected by the removal of such minor's father to another district during her minority.

### Hiring by an unmarried women with an illegitimate child.

Catharine A. Snyder, a pauper, unmarried, had an illegitimate child born in 1881. She hired with one Emanuel Strouse, in Lewisburg borough, in November, 1883 and remained in his service more than a year. Strouse paid her wages, part of which she used in the maintenance of her illegitimate child. The child was not with the pauper while she was at service in Lewisburg, but was maintained by her at the house of John Young, who resided in another district. In November 1885, the pauper had another illegitimate child in Buffalo township, in Union County.

The pauper having become chargeable in Lewisburg, the overseers of the poor procured an order and removed her to Buffalo township from which order Buffalo township appealed. The question for adjudication was whether an unmarried woman, having an illegitimate child, could acquire a settlement by service and hiring under the Act of 1836 which provided "that a settlement might be obtained by **any unmarried person not having a child, who shall be lawfully bound or hired as a servant** within such district and shall continue in such service during one whole year." Does the expression "child" in the statute mean an illegitimate child or a legitimate child only? The question was settled in **Buffalo Township v. Lewisburg Borough 1 Pa. C. C. R. 121** where the court after a lengthy opinion concluded that the word "child" as used in the statute applied to a legitimate child only and that Catharine A. Snyder was not chargeable to Buffalo Township. The court inter alia said:

"It seems reasonably clear to us that the word child in the statute means a legitimate one only, because an illegitimate child, although having a settlement of the mother at the time of its birth, can acquire no settlement obtained by the mother after it is born. A single woman may have a dozen bastard children, and then acquire a new settlement for herself by hiring and service, but she is powerless to communicate such settlement to her illegitimate children born previously. On the contrary, a woman having a legitimate child can communicate to such child any settlement she may acquire after its birth."

(6) **By being duly bound apprentice.** Clause VI of the Act of 1836 providing as follows:

"By any person who shall be duly bound an apprentice by Indenture, and shall inhabit in the district with his master or mistress for one whole year."

This clause received construction in **Lock Haven v. Chapman Township, 22 W. N. C. 114** where it appeared a pauper in one district was bound by indenture of apprenticeship, wherein the master agreed to indemnify the overseers should the pauper in any way become chargeable in that district; subsequently the master removed to another district, and later he brought back the pauper to the first district. An order for her removal to the master's present domicile having been made, an appeal was taken and the court discharged the order of removal. Held, affirming the lower court, that the district where the pauper was apprenticed could take advantage of the clause of indemnity in the indenture, and therefore her residence with her master in another district did not constitute such an apprenticeship as, under the act of 1836, was sufficient to create a new settlement. And that a pauper who is a charge in one district cannot, while this relationship continues, acquire settlement in another district.

(7) **By any indented servant.** Clause VII of the act of 1836 providing as follows:



"By any indented servant, legally and directly imported from Europe into this Commonwealth, who shall serve for the space of sixty days in the district into which he shall first come: Provided, if such servant shall afterwards duly serve in any other district for the space of twelve months, either with his first employer in his assignee, he shall obtain a legal settlement in such other district."

The clause has reference to servants imported from Europe which were called redemptioners and which was a practice formerly indulged in to a considerable extent. An indented servant under this clause gained a settlement where he first served sixty days, either with the master to whom he was indented; and this, though the assignment was voidable or even void. It is hardly necessary to add that this clause is now obsolete or at least obsolescent.

#### By a mariner.

Clause VIII of the Act of 1836 providing as follows:

"By any mariner coming into this Commonwealth and by any other healthy person coming directly from a foreign country into the same, if such mariner or other person shall reside for the space of twelve months in the district in which he shall settle and reside."

This clause appears to have received no judicial construction.

### SETTLEMENTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

"Every married woman shall be deemed, during coverture, and after her husband's death, to be settled in the place where he was last settled; but if he shall have no known settlement, then she shall be deemed, whether he be living or dead, to be settled in the place where she was last settled before her marriage."

This section originally appeared in the Act of March 29, 1771 supra.

In *Poor District of Homer v. Poor Dist. of Austin*, 19 Pa. C. C. R. 546 it appeared John Ehrhart and Rose, his wife, were residents of and had a legal settlement in Homer, Potter County. In 1888, the wife became a lunatic and was committed to the lunatic asylum at Warren, Penna., by the court where she remained at the time the suit was brought. Subsequent to her commitment, but during the same year, the husband removed to Austin borough, and three years after the commitment obtained a legal settlement in Austin borough, where he resided at the time suit was instituted. The poor district of Homer paid the expenses of the maintenance of the wife at Warren from the time of her commitment until the husband obtained the settlement in Austin borough. It took no steps changing their liability until three years after the husband had obtained the new settlement when an order of removal was obtained removing said Rose to Austin borough; and at that time they demanded from Austin borough the amount of money they had previously expended, and that thereafter the expenses of the maintenance of Rose should be borne by said poor district. The court said when John Ehrhart acquired the legal settlement in Austin as well, and that the poor district of Austin was therefore chargeable with the cost of her maintenance while confined in the asylum.

#### Woman divorced a vinculo matrimonii.

Solomon Betts lived and died in that part of Buffalo township within county, which by a division was at the time of suit known as

East Buffalo and therein acquired a legal settlement. In 1806 his daughter, Magdalena, the pauper, married George Reminger, in White Deer township, who was possessed of real estate worth \$7,000 and with whom she lived until 1827 or 1828 and had by him five children. In 1829, Magdalena secured a divorce from the bonds of matrimony. In 1833, Reminger, the husband, died in White Deer township and in 1836 Solomon Betts, the father died in East Buffalo. From the evidence, it appears Magdalena gained a new settlement elsewhere since her marriage. Reminger and Betts both had legal settlements in their respective townships at the time of their deaths. The question was which township must support the pauper. The court decided that White Deer township, the residence of her husband at the time of her marriage to him and at the time of his death, must support the pauper. The court *inter alia* said:

"Notwithstanding the conceded error of Sir John Pratt, in the decision which gave him more notoriety than any other, it is certain that a feme sole, who has a settlement, exchanges it at her marriage for the settlement of her husband, if he has one. It is now conceded if he has not, her maiden settlement remains till she acquires another. Here the pauper's husband had a settlement which she acquired by entering into his person as a part of it. How could she lose it? Only by gaining a new settlement, not by regaining a former one, from which the statute makes no provision. Sir John Pratt's mistake, in his familiar walk of the law, was in entertaining the notion of revival. The widow of a man who had a settlement, has it also; and what difference does it make whether the coverture be dissolved by death or divorce? Our law is not so unjust as to leave the parties, as to their rights and responsibilities, in statu quo else they would be answerable for many acts, perfectly good during the coverture, and consequently, not to be questioned after it. A wronged wife loses no right whatever by being compelled to use the only means of redress open to her. If the pauper had no settlement in White Deer, she would have none anywhere."

The case decided by Sir John Pratt to which the court in the case of *Buffalo v. White Deer* 15 Pa. 182 just discussed, is reported by Lord Campbell, in his "Lives of the Chief Justices of England" in that case it appeared the widow of a foreigner being left destitute on the death of her husband, who had no parochial settlement in England, was removed from a parish in London to the parish in the country in which she was born; but this parish appealed to the quarter sessions against the order or removal, on the ground that a maiden settlement is forever lost by marriage. The justices at sessions, being much puzzled, referred the case to the court of King's Bench, and the decision there it appeared the widow of a foreigner being left destitute on the death

"A woman having a settlement,  
Married a man with none;  
The question was, he being dead,  
If what she had, was gone.

"Quoth Sir John Pratt, the settlement  
Suspended did remain,  
Living the husband; but him dead,  
It doth revive again."

Chorus of Puisne Judges.

"Living the husband; but him dead.  
It doth revive again."

It seems the decision caused a great sensation and the glory conferred on Chief Justice Pratt soon passed away, for, as far as the suspension was concerned, "Living the husband," it was reversed by his successor, Chief Justice Ryder, who determined, that the maiden settlement continues after marriage until a new settlement is gained; and that although a wife cannot be separated from the husband by an order or removal, if he, having no settlement, has deserted her, she may be sent to her parish for relief, even in his lifetime. The decision of Chief Justice Ryder is thus reported:

"A woman having a settlement,  
Married a man with none;  
He flies and leaves her destitute;  
What then is to be done?"

"Quoth Ryder, the Chief Justice.  
'In spite of Sir John Pratt,  
You'll send her to the parish  
In which she was a brat.

"'Suspension of a settlement,  
Is not to be maintained;  
That which she had by birth subsists  
Until another's gained.'

Chorus of Puisne Judges.

"That which she had by birth subsists  
Until another's gained."

#### Effect of divorce a vinculo matrimonii.

The case of *Buffalo v. White Deer* 15 Pa. 182 supra as well as *Del. v. Zerke*, 3 Fa. C. 'C. R. 643 clearly establish the principal that when a wife is divorced A. V. M., she, notwithstanding such divorce is settled in the district in which her husband was settled when the divorce was granted.

#### Divorce a mensa et thoro.

In *Williansport v. Eldred*, 84 Pa. 429 the effect of a divorce a mensa et thoro was before the court and it was there decided that a wife who obtained such a divorce could gain a settlement for herself in a district different from that in which her divorced husband was settled. The court inter alia said:

"If she cannot, her lot is hard, indeed, when she becomes old and feeble, and unable to support herself. But we think the effect of the divorce, which separates her from the domicile of her husband, and of his cruel conduct and final desertion leads to a different conclusion. The place of her husband's settlement is no longer her home. She is cast out to seek a residence and a home where best she can find it, and if this leads her into another township or city, why shall she be denied the privilege of seeking comfort and support where the best opening offers to her wandering steps? Humanity, and law, its handmaid, do not say nay. Coverture alone bound her to her husband's settlement, because it made her husband's house her home. But when the law separated her from it, she became a Houseless wanderer, unless she can find another by her own volition. Then when we add the legal consequence of her hus-

band's conduct, and emancipation from her condition as a feme covert, so far arises, that she is permitted to act as a feme sole in many respects which tend directly to the acquisition of a home."

See also *Lake District v. South Canaan*, 37 Pa. 19, wherein it was decided that where a pauper has been divorced from her husband her settlement is in the district in which her husband resided at the time of the divorce. These two cases seem to settle the law that a woman divorced a mensa et thoro takes for her settlement the district in which her divorced husband was settled at the time the decree was granted but that if occasion required that she leave such district and make her home as a feme sole in some other district, she may by her conduct obtain a new settlement in a district different from that in which her husband resided at the time the divorce occurred.

#### Desertion by a husband.

The case of *Central Poor District of Luzerne County v. Directors of Jenkins Township, Pittston Borough and Pittston Township* 4 Sup. Ct. 16 seems to lay down a similar rule in a case where the woman is deserted by her husband, that is she naturally gains a settlement in the district in which her husband was settled at the time of his desertion, but if she departs from such district and by her actions indicates an intent to reside in some other district, she may by such action gain a new settlement. The wife, however, cannot refuse to follow her husband into a different district and the claiming desertion gain a residence in the district from which he departed even if she takes a lease on real estate and reside thereon for one whole year. *Kittanning Borough Poor District v. Armstrong County* 34 Pa. C. C. 331. ' '

A wife separated from her husband may gain a settlement for her children.

As was said in *Parker City v. Dubois Borough*, 20 W. N. C. 81

"A wife who has separated from her husband because of his intemperate habits and his failure to support her and her children, may gain a settlement under the poor laws of the state, in a district different from that in which the husband has, or had his legal settlement; and the benefit of the settlement children, may gain a settlement under the poor laws of the state and the benefit of the settlement gained by her enures to her minor children.

"A child whose mother had gained such a settlement, after coming of age, left the state, declaring that he was going to New Mexico. After an absence of three years he returned.

"Held, That in the absence of proof of his declarations of his purpose in going, or of his occupation while absent, or of proof that he had no present intention of returning, the loss of his domicile could not be fairly inferred."

#### SETTLEMENT OF ILLEGITIMATES

Section 11 of the Act of 1836 supra provides, that every illegitimate child shall be deemed to be settled in the place where the mother was legally settled at the time of the birth of such child.

In *Nippnose Township v. Overseers of Jersey Shore* an illegitimate female child, born in a town where her mother had a legal settlement, was removed at six years of age by the mother, to a town of another county where the mother remained several years without acquiring a

legal settlement. The mother and her husband then separating, the child after living with an aunt, went to service in an adjoining borough where after a few days' service, she was badly burned and removed to the township where she was relieved until her death. In an action in assumpsit against the borough overseers to recover the sum expended, it was held, that the district liable for the maintenance of the illegitimate child was that wherein the mother had a legal settlement at the birth of the child.

In *Limestone Township v. Licking Township*, 1 Pennypacker 475, the pauper was born in 1846 and was the illegitimate child of one Sophia Whitmer. The mother was unmarried and lived with her father who was a farmer in Limestone Township. The pauper lived with her mother in Limestone Township until 1856. In that year, the mother married one Michael Whitmer and took the pauper with her to the home of her husband in Licking township. The pauper was from infancy delicate in health and of feeble mind. For about eighteen years, until the death of her mother in 1874, the pauper lived at the house of the said Whitmer. The question was which township, Limestone or Licking, was responsible for the support of the child on the mother's death and it was held, that Limestone township, the district in which the illegitimate child was born, was responsible for the support of the child when it became a pauper and this notwithstanding the fact that the mother, after the birth of such child, changed her district by marriage. The court said:

"The act of June 13, 1836, expressly enacts that 'every illegitimate child shall be deemed to be settled in the place where the mother was legally settled at the time of the birth of such child.' The Act of April 27, 1855, only confers upon illegitimate children the capacity to take or inherit real and personal estate from their mother. But none of the other rights of legitimate children are conferred upon them. It follows that their settlement does not follow the settlement of the mother when she changes her settlement. The settlement of them remains until they acquire a new settlement of their own."

When an illegitimate does not remove with his mother to another county, but remains in the district where he was born and becomes a charge thereon before his mother acquired another legal settlement does not change the settlement of the illegitimate. *Schuylkill County Directors v. Jackson Township Overseers*, 28 Sup. Ct. 567.

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#### SETTLEMENTS IN CASE A TOWNSHIP IS DIVIDED.

If the last place of settlement of any person who shall become chargeable, shall be in any township which shall have been divided by the authority of the law, such person shall be supported by that township within the territory of which he resided at the time of gaining such a settlement.

Sec. 12, Act of June 13, 1836, P. L. 539.

#### SETTLEMENTS UNDER THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1905, P. L. 112.

A settlement may be gained in any poor district by any person married or single who bona fide comes to inhabit therein and continues to reside there for one year. Persons born in a place, whether legitimate or illegitimate, shall be deemed to be settled there, unless the parent having their custody be settled elsewhere and all children shall follow



the settlement of the parent or parents, stepfather or stepmother having their custody, until the age of sixteen years.

Sec. 1, Act of April 6, 1905, P. L. 112.

I have of course called attention to some of the more important cases—there are many others. In fact there has been an unusual amount of litigation under the poor laws arising largely out of disputes between contending districts on the question of chargeability. The thought occurred to me while going over this mass of material, that on broad principle it was all unnecessary and unjustified. I venture the expression of the thought that after all, the restriction of the burden of maintaining the poor and indigent to the people of the locality where the poor happen to be, is based upon a misconception of duty in a commonwealth like ours and it results from following blindly an old system which originated in another country under entirely different conditions—in a country where there is no such community of interest as there should be in a great American Commonwealth.

After all, we are a Commonwealth. Our rights and obligations are reciprocal. We should all share all the burdens as well as all the benefits. Why on principle should the people of the particular community be more responsible for the maintenance of paupers who happen to be in their midst than the people of the rest of the state, the Commonwealth. This may be regarded as somewhat revolutionary but it is my judgement that the poor of the state are the poor of the entire state and should be maintained by the people of the entire state. Consider the many townships in the state where the wealthiest of our citizens live—there are no paupers among them. Under our present system, they may pay no poor taxes at all. Isn't there something wrong about that? I repeat, the poor of the state are the poor of the entire state and should be supported by the entire state. The bearing of this on the question of legal residence is obvious. Under such a plan the many disputes and frequent litigation—sometimes unseemly—of the contending districts would be obviated. I do not know whether the thought is even worth considering. I leave it with you—many of whom have devoted years of study to the general subject—knowing well that if there is any merit in it at all, you will find it.

And now, being mindful of the fact that you have been extremely indulgent to a most uninteresting speaker, and that I have delayed too long the presentation by your worthy President of his annual address, I close with deep appreciation of your kind patience and consideration. (Applause.)

BY THE PRESIDENT: I am sure that we have all learned something about legal residence.

The hour is growing late, I promise you I will not keep you long. Now, if some of you go to sleep while I am talking, you might be wakened up with the call of fire, like in a colored church down South, where there so many of the members went to sleep, on a certain Sunday night, and the minister called out "Fire, fire, fire," and some of the brethren who were in the back of the congregation called out "Where, where, where," and the minister said, "In Hell for the sinners that are asleep."

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#### PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS OF DR. H. J. SOMMER.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Forty-second Annual Convention of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Penna.

The privilege of addressing you as your Executive Officer I regard as a great honor especially as the organization is made up of representatives from all over our great State—men and women actively engaged in the care of the poor and needy, the insane and feeble-minded, the widow and the orphan, the degenerate and defective.

Forty-two years ago a number of men interested in Almsnouses and Hospitals met and founded an Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities. The first formal Convention of this Association met in Altoona on Jan. 19, 1876. A second Convention was held the same year and from that time the Association has had one yearly meeting in the month of October.

We can almost claim to have a real ancient history even though as time is measured the Association is in its infancy. In looking backward what great and momentuous changes have taken place in the care of the poor, the insane and other dependents. Since the birth of this Association the poor are better cared for; the insane are carefully looked after and treated; the feeble-minded, to some extent, are being taught to be of use; children are no longer, under the Law, allowed to grow up in Almsnouses to learn the profession of "How to make a living without working therefore," and, in fact, the entire scheme of caring for these dependents has been revolutionized.

Today many problems confront us; we must study the needs, from modern standards, as to how to care for the delinquents in our charge. There is a great field for improvement in the management of Almsnouses and the classification of its inmates. First and foremost, in my opinion, the sick, lame, blind and aged should, in all charity, be housed by themselves and given the tenderest care and, within reason, their table should be substantially and abundantly supplied. Drunks, "able bodied—professional—the world owes me a living" individuals, I would give a cold shoulder with just enough to keep body and soul together. In this connection I would offer the suggestion that every inmate of an Almshouse who is able to do something be required to work—and for his or her work tickets could be issued by the Steward and Matron, such tickets being of trade value in the Institution. For example—an able-bodied man applying to the Home for admission should be told at once "You will be required to perform eight hours of manual labor for which you will receive eight tickets. One ticket is good for a meal; two tickets for your nights lodging." one ticket for so much tobacco and the balance you can save for clothing." Every article of clothing should have its value in tickets. No matter what the work required of an inmate may be—if, for instance, a crippled woman be unable to do more than hem a handkerchief daily she should be entitled to her eight tickets for her work.

Some system of this kind would engender industry; it would encourage thrift and it would soon teach those that are bodily able that in the world they could do the same thing for cold dollars. Tomorrow and Wednesday mornings we will have interesting discussions relative to the care of the poor and we hope the question will be fully discussed.

In the realm of the insane there is a greater field for improvement. Every actutely insane man and woman should be given every possible chance for recovery. Every chronically insane man and woman should be given everything possible, within reason, to ameliorate their unfortunate condition. It is a crime against humanity to herd and crowd the insane into quarters intended for a half or a quarter as many individuals. It is a crime against civilization to deny any man or woman the right to a chance for a return to that God given

light—Sanity. It is an outrage against the tax payer to so build and equip a Hospital for the Insane if these primary objects are not aimed at— **because**—every acute case of insanity which does not run over the border line of chronic insanity and returns to his or her home means an average saving to the State and County of \$3600—for the reason that the average life of the chronic insane will cost that amount to maintain until death mercifully intervenes.

Of all the unfortunates in the world the insane are the most unfortunate and therefore should command our greatest charitable efforts in their behalf. Friends! there is not a public Hospital for the Insane in Penna. (to my knowledge) which is not overcrowded—many so crowded that there is constant danger of homicide, especially in dormitories. Not every Hospital has an unlimited supply of water; not every Hospital has modern appliances for treatment of acute insanity such as Hydro and Electro—therapeutical plants or X-Ray plants.

The insane should be given work in accordance with their ability and as much as possible, along these lines, their desires should be met. To this end shops should be provided to turn out such articles as are required in the Institution.

Every Hospital should have its own farm and herd. The idea that public funds are concerned by having a Community Boiler House and farm is, in my opinion, a poor theory.

I have always believed and advocated the theory that a County Institution for the Insane properly equipped and given sufficient land can, with State aid, be self sustaining. It is being done in Wisconsin—Why not in Pennsylvania?

I have been accused—not only in this but in other States—of advocating the caring of the insane “as cheaply as possible.” It has been stated that we have no right to save in the care of the insane—that no where is sufficient money spent upon the insane. Right here I wish to say that—I stand for the expenditure of any amount of public funds to cure as many of the insane as possible. I stand for any and everything that is just, right and equitable for these people but I do not subscribe to the idea that a Five Dollar percapita weekly cost should be shouldered by the public when the same object may be obtained for three or four dollars. However, I wish to qualify to the extent that no where in this State does any Institution for the Insane have a sufficient land allowance—therefore the short sighted economy of saving on the initial expense of the plant properly and logically results in greater demands for weekly percapita cash allowances.

I wish to quote my friend, Dr. Owen Copp, Supt. of the Penna. Hospital for the Insane, West Phila., in an Address before the “Association of Trustees and Medical Superintendents of Hospitals for the Insane of Penna.,” where in a few words I believe he strikes the keynote of all the trouble in obtaining sufficient funds for the care of the insane—

“It is a common fallacy of the public mind, and especially of the mind of the legislator, that mental disease and mental defect may be neglected without serious consequences; that the burden of such afflicted may be evaded by inaction, and, therefore, that deficient public expenditure and effort in their prevention and treatment may be tolerated in the interest of economy. This fallacy is grounded, not in parsimony nor want of humanity, but in deep unconsciousness of the magnitude and import of the matter, and yet it is of universal concern, to the individual as well as the State, in every station of life, in every family, high or low, wise or ignorant, rich or poor.

This Association being especially bound up with the work of the Directors of the Poor must face proposed changes in the so called "County Care Act." There has been considerable agitation during the past several years to turn County Hospitals for the Insane into State Hospitals. At first sight it would seem an easy proposition to do this—but—if legislators understood that first of all the State would have to buy the existing plants owned by the Counties it would be compelled to advance \$7,500,000 to \$10,000,000—besides—add nearly \$1,000,000 to its annual burden for the maintenance of insane by reason of an extra percapita allowance of 50c weekly to State Hospitals. I do not believe such a bill would pass, especially as constant additions to existing Hospitals would call for more millions each session of Legislature.

I would offer the suggestion that all County Hospitals be so well equipped and so well managed that none can find fault. Every County that has undertaken the County Care Act has saved thousands of dollars by so doing as against paying the flat rate of \$1.75 per capita weekly to the State for all of its insane. We have good speakers upon this great problem and we are especially fortunate to have Mr. Torrance, President of the State Board of Public Charities and Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary Committee on Lunacy, from whose papers I am sure we will learn much. I hope the members will freely discuss this matter.

Every member of this Convention should actively interest himself or herself in such Legislation as our Legislative Committee may indicate. Our Committee should work hand in hand with the State Board of Public Charities, which made up of liberal minded busy men—all of whom I know have the best interests of our charges at heart.

Get busy when the Legislature again meets—work for what we want and we cannot fail. I would suggest that tomorrow evening suggestions for the Legislative Committee be handed to the Secretary.

The public has a duty to perform in maintaining the poor and delinquents and that duty must be met. We have a right to demand that the cost—adequate in amount—be the first charge against the public funds of a County and the State.

Your Programme Committee tried to, and I believe succeeded, in outlining an eminently practical programme which will be of interest to all workers in any charitable lines and to the general public. All of the speakers are actively engaged in the work they discuss.

I wish to call your attention to the exhibits in the basement. They are worthy of close study and cannot fail to impress upon your minds the importance of the questions involved.

In conclusion, let us make the 42nd Convention one to be remembered. Let all of us take an active interest and part in the discussions. The local Committee has worked hard indeed to make the Convention a success and if anything has been overlooked you will please complain to your Chairman. I sincerely hope you will have a pleasant time and a profitable Convention.

I again wish to thank you for the honor conferred upon me and I assure you my most earnest wish is to see this Association successful in all that it undertakes, and I will do all in my power to further its interests. )Applause).

After the President's address the meeting was adjourned and the members assembled in the banquet hall of the Temple, where a reception was held by the ladies of Altoona.



## TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and Rev. C. E. McCurdy, Pastor, Greenwood Brethren Church, offered the following prayer:

Dear Father in heaven we thank Thee for this opportunity to come before Thy presence, before Thy throne, in behalf of this Convention. We thank Thee for the Association, for what it means and what it represents. We thank Thee for what these men and women are interested in; they are living out in their daily work what has been taught by Thee, and just as Jesus administered it and exemplified it in His life. We pray Thy blessing upon these people, whose opportunity in life is to take care of the widows, the unfortunates and the children. We ask Thee, dear Father, that Thou wilt grant unto this organization, these men and women, that rich blessing which only comes from on high, that Thou might guide them by Thy help and support, and what they see to do may be a benefit to the unfortunates entrusted in their care. Lead and direct them; grant that they might become more enthusiastic, that the report of this Convention may be of such importance as to stir up enthusiasm in the various counties of the State. We ask that Thy blessing go with them to their homes, with them in their work, and especially we ask that they might have the support of their constituency, and that they might find pleasure and real joy in their labors. To this and Thy service we commend ourselves, and we ask these blessings in the name of Jesus. Amen

The President: The Chair will announce the various Committees that have been appointed:

**Auditing Committee:** Levi S. Thomas, Chester; John C. Miller, Somerset; Jacob W. Lehman, Franklin.

**Committee on Officers:** Albert P. Roderus, Allegheny; James L. Reilly, Luzerne; Charles S. Super, Philadelphia; T. J. Mumford, Columbia; George S. Kimberly, Mifflin; R. C. Buchanan, Washington; T. L. Coleman, Blair.

**Committee on Resolutions:** G. B. Jeffries, Esq., Fayette; L. C. Colborn, Esq., Somerset; J. R. Edwards, Huntingdon; W. W. Hawkins, Washington; Hays Culp, Blair; R. W. Wolff, Westmoreland; Mrs. I. Roberts Comfort, Chester; Bromley Wharton, Philadelphia; John Barrett, Luzerne; J. M. Marshall, Indiana; Frank Bausman, Lancaster.

**Committee on Time and Place:** Charles F. Loesel, Erie; J. B. Clark, Luzerne; W. H. Coupe, Germantown; Miss Georgia Dunn, Westmoreland; Oliver P. Bohler, Philadelphia; George M. Strickler, Fayette; Simon Shoemaker, Blair.

Is there any unfinished business from the last Session?

Any Miscellaneous business?

Any Member wish to bring up any new business?

MR. RODERUS: I think these Committees that have been appointed might get together this afternoon on the way to the Huntingdon Reformatory, on the train, and save time that otherwise would have to be taken in the Convention.

The President: That is a very good suggestion. We will have plenty of time; about 50 minutes each way.

On Thursday morning we will have a Business Session, and then all matters of new business can be brought up.

We are going to limit the papers of members to ten minutes. The first Speaker this morning will be George B. Jeffries, Esq., Solicitor, Fayette County Directors of the Poor, on "Our Legal Obligations to the Poor."



## OUR LEGAL OBLIGATIONS TO THE POOR.

Geo. B. Jeffries, Esq., Uniontown, Pa.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have enjoyed many a ride over the mountains going east, but none was more pleasing and more beautiful than this one. All nature seemed to be garbed in its most glorious colors, the birds were singing and the brooklets running to the rivers down the mountain side seemed like threads of silver in the dusty plain.

It is most gratifying and a great privilege to have the opportunity to appear before an assemblage of people who have only, or should have, the deepest interest in the comfort and happiness of the unfortunate citizens of our Commonwealth. To my mind no greater joy could be obtained than the service, unselfishly rendered, to the indigent, homeless and poor of our State, and while your names may not be known, yet each heart beat of your wards will be attuned with a melody of love for you that will be a greater compensation than a gift of diamonds and rubies. Unselfish service rendered, always brings its own reward. While the Commonwealth is the primal guardian and has the first interest in all its Citizens, yet each one has, or should have, a deep feeling of humanity for every one who is in destitute condition. A deep and abiding humanity has always filled the hearts of our people and has aided to better the condition of our poor, and will continue, but, this giving and aiding by individuals is good so far as it goes, but homes cannot be built, manned and maintained without that responsibility specifically fixed in some persons, whose main business is to look after and keep in touch with the poor of their County or district.

All the laws governing the poor are statutory, and in all cases they must be construed strictly, is the general rule, but in the laws relative to the poor, no such construction could be wisely followed, for if so, many deserving persons would be cast out into the world and suffer. Good sense and judgment must be used and exercised in all cases relating to the poor.

The laws relating to the poor are directory and are to be followed so that the responsibilities imposed upon those whose business it is to investigate, may be properly discharged; that the judgment rendered may be correct.

The laws demand of the Directors a full discharge of their duties, and when application is made to them for aid to the poor it is incumbent upon them to make proper investigation and give such aid and assistance and sustenance as the case demands or requires. The law does not leave it to the whim and caprice of the director as to what he shall do, but to his best judgment, no matter what the cost as human comfort and maybe life are at stake, for if the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania cannot take proper care of its poor and does not, it should repent in sack cloth and ashes. Laws have been passed for the care and protection of the poor, and no man omits to do his duty by them without deserving the condemnation of all good citizens. Humanity calls for it; the laws demand it and your conscience will whip you if you do not heed.

With the material wealth of this state; the hills full of coal, oil and gas; the fertile fields with cattle upon a thousand hills; with a population of educated and Christian men and women, there is no reasonable excuse for a dereliction of duty towards the poor, for to them it becomes a joy, happiness and comfort, and if we would only lay aside our parsimony and stinginess and give them the small pittance each would

take, the world would applaud. Thousands of dollars are wasted by the over-fed rich, who if they could think of others, would alleviate the sufferings of thousands. Many of the poor come from the best families—from the richest—and all—coming from rich and humble alike should receive sustenance from the open hand—not of charity—but of humanity, so in all civilized and Christian Countries, where the instincts of humanity and the charitable influence of the Christian religion prevail, the unfortunate and the helpless poor are to be supported at the public expense. Fixed laws for that purpose are established. They are not to be left to the cold and unremunerated charity of those who happen to be present and surround them, when calamity and want befall them. They are not to suffer, and languish, and want, and die, and perish without necessary raiment, and food and medicine, and Christian burial, except by the charity of the few who happen to witness their anguish and suffering, but there is a duty devolved upon the public to maintain them, and alleviate their misfortunes, or to compensate those who come forward in the hour of their need and perform these duties.

This obligation rests upon the State, and she by her legislation, may either perform it herself or limit the responsibility to counties

On fixing this liability, to prevent frauds and impositions, she has prescribed certain forms of proceeding. If otherwise, unworthy persons might, and doubtless would, be the recipients of public charity.

In ordinary cases, where the poor have become such, by slow and gradual means, and no sudden calamity has overtaken them, it is necessary to procure adjudication of two justices of the peace, that they are subjects of charity, and an order upon the Directors who have charge of the poor to maintain them.

But when the exigencies of the case are such as will not admit of delay, without manifest danger to the safety or life of the pauper, it is not only the duty, but every principle and instinct of humanity demands of those who happen to be present, to administer immediate relief, and for the expenses incurred the county becomes legally responsible. The laws are plain and simple—made so, so that the technicalities which so often come into the statutes may not arise, and delay actions in court until the patient is dead. Let us all remember that we are born, but not dead, and what has befallen others may come to us. Let us then do our duty, so that when our last days shall come, and our hands that helped others are laid across our stilled heart, and our eyes behold not the beauties of earth, are closed, we shall have a monument in the hearts of the poor of our great state that will be more lasting than a monument of marble or granite (Applause).

Mr. Torrance, Acting Chairman: It is most regretable that there is not more of the congregation here to hear that sermon. The next speaker on the program will be Mr. A. G. Seyfert, on "Value of Investigation and Records in Both Indoor and Outdoor Relief."

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## VALUE OF INVESTIGATION AND RECORD IN BOTH INDOOR AND OUTDOOR RELIEF.

By Hon. A. G. Seyfert of Lancaster, Pa.

"Blessed are they who expect nothing for they shall not be disappointed." These were the words of a great English writer, and it seems to me as if they fit my case here today.

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The late Senator White of Alabama, an old Confederate veteran and hard-shell Baptist, was a lawyer by profession. One of the Senators fell asleep one day while the Senate was in session, and Senator White remarked that it reminded him of the time he had to penetrate the interior of Alabama in company with a client, this client being a pious man and the deacon of the church to which the Senator belonged.

"It was late at night when we reached the inn in the small town which was our destination, and when I registered I was informed that the place was crowded and that I could not have a room to myself. Nor could I expect to occupy a bed alone. I was told I would have to share it. With whom? I inquired, with some misgivings."

The Senator was informed that he might share his bed with the gentleman with whom he had arrived.

"Oh, well, that's all right," he said. "He and I are deacons of the same church, and we have been sleeping together through the eleven o'clock sermons in the Baptist church for more than twenty years."

So allow me to say that if any of us should go to sleep while I am addressing you, it may not be the first and only time that we have slept together.

The subject which the Secretary of the Convention has assigned me is an uninteresting one to me and as distasteful as poverty and paupers itself. I might talk to you for a week on the life work and records of great men and women who have made life better for others and imperishable names for themselves.

Such lives have a charm for me, and the story of each is not only more interesting than a romance, but is an inspiration to tell to others.

The story of the institutional inmate or outside pauper is a tale of hard luck, to him at least. If you ask him the cause of his unfortunate condition, the majority will tell you, "The fates were against me" or "I am a victim of circumstances." There is some truth in it perhaps, for heredity, early impressions, environments, vice and poverty may have helped him to become a pauper before he was born. If such were the conditions prior to his existence, he will be an unattractive, unappreciative and ungrateful subject for charity. His cunning criminal instinct will lead him to reason and say, "The world owes me a living and I am going to have it at the expense of those who can afford to pay for it." That class of paupers are parasites on society and a menace to any community. Poverty in itself is not a disgrace, for the poor we have always with us. Money never gives me any trouble, unless I have none. To get property honestly is a virtue; to secure it by any other means is a crime.

Do you know that of the number of Americans who two years ago alleged they were stranded in Europe and who applied to the United States government for money to come home, and got it, one-third have not repaid the money advanced? These are not Americans to be proud of. I refer to this because it was relief granted to those who were in distress in foreign lands, surrounded by war, and before the government could investigate the merits of the claims. Their readiness to "do" the government puts them in the same class as those who apply for the relief and upon investigation are found to be unworthy of help.

But I am wandering in unknown regions which seem foreign to my subject, "Value of Investigation and Records in Both Indoor and Outdoor Relief."

The most comprehensive investigation of almshouse paupers ever made in the United States was that of the 1910 census and published in 1915 by the Department of Commerce under the title "Paupers in

Almshouses," and Bulletin 120 as a supplementary report. These official statistics of the government are no doubt in the hands of many of you who are interested and engaged in institutional work for the relief of poverty, but like myself, paid no attention to them until we look around for facts relating to a subject which we desire to discuss.

From this government report I learn that the total number of paupers enumerated in almshouses on the first day of January, 1910, was 57,049 males, 27,149 females, or 84,198 in all. Of this number 9,606 were in almshouses in Pennsylvania, or, in other words, we had in our State on that date one-ninth of all the institutional paupers in the United States.

The national census investigation of poverty developed many interesting and useful data so far as they relate to institutional paupers. For instance, the foreign born formed in 1910 16.3 per cent of the white population of the United States. The white paupers in our almshouses formed 42.6 per cent of the almshouse population. This shows that almost one-half of our institutional paupers are of foreign birth. This high ratio of foreigners is largely due to the low economic level occupied by the immigrant as compared with the American, and the lax immigration laws under which many of these undesirable ones were admitted.

The majority of almshouse inmates were never married. They assumed no family responsibilities, but lived a selfish, sordid single life. Many of them were intemperate, shiftless, destitute, homeless, and but little better than tramps or vagrants, with no children to support them in old age or misfortune. The almshouse recruits its inmates very largely from the lowest strata of social conditions, hence illiteracy among paupers is high.

Thirty-four per cent, or more than one-third, were unable to read or write. These are significant facts and show that illiteracy is one of the essentials in creating poverty and paupers.

I have already told you that the number of almshouse inmates on January 1, 1910, was 84,198. During the year 1910 59,110 were discharged and 17,484 died. This would indicate that at the end of the year there were 7,504 remaining. But during the same year 88,313 were admitted. That the admissions during the year exceeded the number at the beginning of the year, proves what an unstable floating population our paupers are.

Let us not forget this fact, that the information obtained by the excellent government investigation is not a basis for determining the extent of poverty in the United States, for only the public almshouses are covered by these statistics. The number of paupers in institutions depends on whether a community makes sufficient provision for those who are in need of help from the public.

An unprogressive, sparsely settled county may have no almshouse paupers because of inadequate almshouse accommodations. Again this is the fact where a policy of outdoor relief prevails, that is, where the poor receive aid in their homes instead of being placed in institutions. So far as the public relief of distress is concerned, the almshouse is the fundamental institution in American poor relief. It is the logical home for the homeless and destitute not otherwise provided for.

Public and private relief, organized or unorganized, institutional and personal, can only be successfully applied through a system of investigation, the same as any other problem in American communities. Whether it is indoor or outdoor relief, this is so self-evident that it seems a waste of time to discuss it.



An individual record of each case of relief is of great value, not only from an historical viewpoint, but it often develops the cause of the destitution.

In one of our quarantine bills for September I discovered that the family had an income of \$200 a month, yet when that income ceased for a month, with but one person ill in the family, the Board of Health sent the bills of the grocer, baker and butcher to the Directors of the Poor. Under the quarantine laws of the State the county has to pay them. Morally there is no justification, if legally there is, in a case such as that.

The true value of the records and investigation of relief is to find a remedy to prevent poverty and create a sentiment in favor of Franklin's epigram that "God helps them who helps themselves."

The story of a human life is the most interesting thing in this world, not only from an historical point, but as an aid to devise ways and means to make the next generation better.

Seventy-five years ago Thomas Carlyle, in "Past and Present," told the story of a poor Irish widow in Edinburgh, who being without means of supporting herself and three children, appealed to the charitable institutions of the city for help. One and all refused her. According to the theory of that time, the poverty of the family had no claim upon the people, for she was an outsider, and the doors were closed against her. Exhausted and discouraged she fell ill with typhus fever and died. She infected the locality with the deadly fever, so that seventeen other persons died of the fever. Carlyle says, "By that means she proved her sisterhood to the people of Edinburg in the teeth of their denials."

Since Carlyle wrote "Past and Present" we have advanced beyond the state of mind that he denounced. In a hundred ways we are committed to measures to make better the conditions of the poor. Through steady, organized effort we are striving to improve the conditions under which the other half lives and to mitigate the hardness of its lot.

The problem of relief has become a vital social problem with us in America as it has long been in the old world countries. Society has become conscious of its responsibility for the relief of distress as it has never been before, and is awakening to its obligation to devise more effective means to help those who can not help themselves.

(Applause.)

Mr. Torrance: The next number on our program is "What Class of Families are Proper Subjects for Relief by the Directors of the Poor," and, in the absence of Mr. D. E. Miner, we will hear the President of the Fayette County Board, Mr. George M. Stickler.

Mr. Stickler: You will notice on your programs that Mr. David E. Miner was to give you a talk. Owing to sickness and the death of his wife he is unable to be here. Our Secretary has substituted me for a short paper on the Duties of a Director of the poor.

## DUTIES OF A DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

George M. Strickler, Connellsville, Pa.

The relief of needy members of a community has long been a generally accepted responsibility among civilized people. From the earliest Christian times it has been counted one of the highest expressions of religion to give to the poor, to provide for the widow and orphan,



to assist the unfortunate. But in the years that have passed since the first institutional relief was inaugurated by the Quakers in 1713, since the first Alms House was authorized by Philadelphia in 1729, and since the system of County Poor Directors was established in 1798, a very great and significant change has come over the social spirit not only of Pennsylvania but of America and the world. Charitable activities are to-day faced in a forward direction. Their purposes have outgrown the mere help of the needy individual. We have lived to see housing and public health movements, settlements, municipal and social research, play grounds and recreation centers, religious and medical social service, industrial commissions, and public welfare departments. When we consider how our own work is bound up, in essential aim and purpose, with these diversified but allied activities, we are able to see that we are a very real and vital part of the social, educational, and preventative agencies of our time. For we know that the underlying purpose of relief is no longer solely to provide food and fuel and clothing to the worthy poor, but to improve their condition and to re-establish their earning capacity and independence. We no longer think of the Childrens' Home as a place merely to keep a few orphans alive, but as a child welfare station where we must give searching thought to the whole problem of organizing the educational, moral, recreational and economic life of the child.

Indeed nothing that tends to improve the conditions of life to-day can be foreign to our thoughts or purposes. We sympathize almost as a matter of course with wage earners in all lawful attempts to raise themselves a little above the levels of subsistence. We see the need of the protecting and, wherever possible, of raising the general standards of living. We oppose child labor and a seven day week from first hand knowledge. We see the economic necessity of minimum wage laws and we can bear eloquent and convincing testimony for compensation legislation. We are fast preparing ourselves to support sickness and old age insurance. Our very tasks impel us to a general sympathy with all who suffer from bad social conditions. The things which we do, our difficulties, our obstacles and discouragements, unite us with all modern social agencies in common purposes and ideals. That we are a part of the machinery of this social movement and can share in this significant and splendid work ought to inspire us alike with a vision of our opportunity and with a resolution to realize it.

These expressions, my friends, present a point of view which gives the work of a Director of the Poor the deepest compensations. Let us believe in the preventative as well as in the curative possibilities of social work, and let us be missionaries of a new social order in which poverty must be vastly diminished and will no longer exist as the result of social neglect, as the result of bad traditions which enlightenment can end, or of worn-out institutions which the laws can change.

(Applause.)

Mr. Torrance: "Outdoor Relief" will be treated by Mr. A. P. Roderus, of Allegheny County.

## OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

Albert P. Roderus, Rankin, Allegheny County.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of this Convention:

The subject assigned to me is one that is as old as the history of man. It has been threshed over and over again until it is difficult to say anything new on the subject. Hoping those present who are in-

terested in Out Door Relief work will receive some benefit, I will try to review a few phases of the Department of Out Door Relief Work. It may seem uninteresting to some, but it is one of the practical problems which every Director of the Poor must face daily.

Our experience leads us to feel that many, yes very many, calls come from the unworthy and undeserving, and we should be very careful not to help those who are unworthy, as it is not only a wrong to the family but a wrong to the County as well. It tends to pauperize these people and causes them to raise their families in ignorance, crime and worthlessness.

It is far better to withhold the hand of charity in these cases and break up these families if possible, and receive them into the County Home and place their children in good christian homes, where, if they are normal children, they will in most cases, grow up into good citizens.

I might say at the outset, that in this work, we need the help of our good women especially, and particularly in the care of children, you need the intelligent and sympathetic help of all the good women in your community. It is a crime against God and Humanity to allow these little children to grow up without even a chance in life to make good. They are not able to speak for themselves and it is up to us to see they are protected and to see that they have a chance in the race of life.

It is a good thing for the Directors who have charge of any community to organize the good women of that District and let them have the children under their supervision, then aid and encourage them in their work. We find that many of the boys and girls who have been looked after by these ladies and who would have otherwise grown into paupers and perhaps criminals are leading good and useful lives as men and women.

Now we come to the deserving poor, such as widows left with a family of small children, aged persons and those to whom misfortune has come.

Another class of the poor, is the industrious working man who met misfortune through sickness or otherwise. He needs the kind helping hand and should be given it. He deserves special effort in his behalf, not only in support of his family during his sickness, but in the way of getting those of his children into useful employment, who are old enough under the compulsory school law, to quit school and go to work.

Allegheny County has the largest Out Door Relief list and the largest population in the County Home of any County in the State (The City of Philadelphia includes the entire County of Philadelphia, and hence comes under City Management and Control).

The Directors of the Poor of Allegheny County, had under their charge, during the industrial depression of 1914-15, 10,559 men, women and children.

The cost of keeping these families for the year above mentioned, was \$66,821.74, divided as follows:

Groceries, Shoes and Coal .....	\$56,430.24
Out Door Doctoring .....	8,391.50
" Burials .....	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$66,821.74

The following is a tabulated statement of persons receiving relief as before stated:

On Account of	Men	Women	Children	Total	Nat.	Foreign
Age .....	271	303	374	948	501	447
Sickness *Death .....	325	598	1525	2448	1587	861
Want of Work .....	932	965	2782	4679	2424	2255
Desertion .....	...	307	1029	1336	1011	325
Intemperance .....	54	176	563	793	341	452
Insanity .....	19	84	252	255	245	110
Total.....	1601	2433	6525	10559	6109	4450

The cost for the highest Out Door Maintenance for our District for any one year previous to the year mentioned, was \$44,386.36, which made a net increase of \$22,435.38, or over 50 per cent, which increase in my judgment, was caused by a modified National Tariff Policy.

I thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your kind and courteous attention. (Applause).

The President: After the reading of the next paper we will have a joint discussion of all the papers that have been read during the morning.

The next subject will be "Duties of the Directors of the Poor in the Care of the Insane," by Hon. Francis J. Torrance, President, Board of Public Charities, Pittsburgh.

### DUTIES OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR IN THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

Hon. Francis J. Torrance, Pittsburgh.

Let me first say that it is a great pleasure, as well as a recognized duty, to appear either in person or to be in evidence in some manner at these meetings, for I consider this Association one of the greatest for good in the dissemination of information for the class of institutions and their various inmates who are represented at these gatherings. As I have said before, few realize the importance of the work represented by those who are conferees at these meetings. Few care to know.

The study of the insane and the pauper and the dependents, for that matter, in all their various classes, is not an attractive one to the general public, although there is no argument whatever against it. No excuse could be found for side stepping this important subject. The proper study of mankind is man. The greatest responsibility of mankind is the care of his fellow creature. This is no fad. It is a solemn duty. I wish I were a minister. First, because I have a most profound respect for the cloth. Second, because I would like to preach a sermon. I think I would preach it from two texts: First—"For ye have the poor always with you," and next: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

My! What a world of meaning is in these two brief sentences. It would look as though these prophetic words were uttered with a full contemplation of the hundreds of years due then to come and with

the knowledge that in those hundreds of years to follow, these conditions would come to pass and pass continuously.

I have strong views on the question of the care of the insane, and I refer to the indigent insane more particularly. With my advent into this work, some twenty (20) years ago, the care of the indigent insane which had been, as the older workers in this cause well know, an active one, reached an acute stage and resulted in the passage of the County Care Act. I have been so strong in my advocacy of the provisions of this Act that I have become obsessed possibly, and it has become a hobby with me. I know people's hobbies are not popular. I once listened to a sermon on the subject of hobbies and the good man wound up by saying, in substance:

The "hobbyist" is all right. A good, strong man will insist on your getting up and riding his hobby with him and Oh! that I could make you get up and ride my hobby with me, because I believe it is the practical solution of the case and, to me, my hobby would be as forceful in the solution of the question and in the help given to those it is intended to help as was that wooden horse centuries ago. It is as full of destruction to the element inimical to the proper care of the insane as was that ancient horse full of destruction for the enemies of those who exploited it.

I have spoken so many times and written so many times on this subject that I feel in the shoes of an apologist. It is hard for one to appear almost continuously in this role and not become monotonous with his tiresome repetitions on the subject, but I am so full of this subject and want you to get just as full that I trust you will bear with me in my persistency. I want, as far as possible, to touch on the practical side. Far be it from me to appear in the role of an alienist. I am only a practical laborer in the ranks who, after two decades of work in the cause and among the people, have my own practical side of the question, avoiding, but not unmindful of the mental and theoretical elements involved.

At the meeting of the Association of Trustees, etc., I began my paper with a very vigorous attack on House Bill No. 1317. My language was vigorous because I resent anything that is untruthful or misleading. This Bill, thanks to the good Lord and the good Governor, was vetoed. There is only one truthful statement in it, from beginning to end, and that was culled from the records of the State Board of Charities, giving the number of insane in confinement as 18,000, approximately. The second Whereas says: "The municipal and county institutions, almost without exception, fail to provide the proper care and medical treatment for such persons, even the physical equipment of these institutions being generally inadequate, unsafe and unsanitary." That's a flat lie. It is quite true, and no one contends to the contrary, that there are some almshouses which do not provide to the absolute degree that we would like for the care of the indigent insane. There are, on the other hand, many, many city, county and district hospitals which take quite as good care of the wants of the insane, mentally and physically, as do the state hospitals. I am not going to indulge by naming institutions in either class, any more than I am going to indulge in personalities. I am talking on the subject in as broad and catholic a sense as I am able to, avoiding the above mentioned elements.

I referred, at the beginning of my remarks, to the inception of the County Care Act, as it is commonly known. The overcrowded condition of the hospitals of the state was the occasion of the institution



of that law. Conditions, so far as population is concerned, are just about the same, without going into detail. The state institutions are overcrowded—much overcrowded—as was the condition previous to 1897, when this Act was passed. Most of you are familiar with this Act. Its object is to relieve the state hospitals and, at the same time, provide a quality of treatment in the county and district hospitals and institutions equal to that accorded in the state hospitals. From my knowledge and full belief the intent of the law is ideal and a thorough compliance and enforcement of the law and its provisions equally ideal. If the indigent insane are given more satisfactory treatment and care in the one institution over the other, as I have repeatedly said before, it is immaterial to them by whom or by what authority it is dispensed. Having recognized at the outset that the care of the insane is a responsibility of man, the question at issue is what man? i. e.: Is it an obligation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or is it an obligation of the legal place of settlement of the said insane patient and which question has been previously determined.

I am possibly presuming on your good nature in exploiting the County Care Act, but the question is a vital one and this is my only excuse for the presumption, if it is such. You have delegated me to speak on the duties of the Directors of the Poor in the Care of the Insane and my assumption is that such care can be best had by the adoption, in the various counties and districts, of the provisions of the Act in question. I have always contended that the care of the insane pauper is as much the obligation of the country or district in which he lives as is the care of the pauper who is not insane, but now let us discuss the responsibility of the Commonwealth.

To those who contend that it is a state obligation, I can only answer by the fact that the state has already, under the various lunacy acts, acknowledged such a responsibility and to a very substantial degree. If state care means the state paying the bill, it has assumed this to the extent of several millions of dollars annually. All of you here who represent county or poor district hospitals and having in your charge indigent insane, know that you receive a weekly allowance from the state treasury for the maintenance of these patients. You know also, from your bookkeeping, what proportion of the total expense is contributed from the state treasury and you, therefore, realize to what extent the state has already acknowledged its responsibility and I think you will agree with me that the state's responsibility, from a financial view point, has been fully recognized and fully met.

Let me give you some concrete figures illustrating how much the state has done its part. In the session of 1885-6, following the inception of the Act of 1883, the sum of \$1,055,000 was paid by the state for the maintenance of indigent insane. In the session of 1913-14, \$4,720,000 was paid and in the current period, 1915-16, about \$5,000,000. Please bear in mind that to these immense sums must be added the amount appropriated for buildings and maintenance of buildings to care for such of the indigent insane as are housed in state hospitals and in which some 7,000 indigent insane are cared for.

Surely the state shows conclusively, from a money point of view, its part well done. This question is a live one and is constantly before those of us who devote our attention to eleemosynary subjects. From the records of the books of my own Board (The Board of Commissioners of Public Charities) I see by the various annual reports that for over fifty (50) years this question has been actively before that Board and it is just as live a question today as it was fifty (50) years ago and the care of the indigent insane person is nearly as old as is



the inhabited world. Pauperism and insanity are co-related. This is regrettable but I think the statement which I am bold enough to make is a truthful one. From my observations, I think I am fully warranted in saying that the cares forced upon the pauper; at least, the aged pauper, cause mental sickness and so we have senility, in its chronic, mild form and often acute insanity. I contended against the provisions sought for in House Bill No. 1371 on account of their impracticability and from a financial view point. The state of Pennsylvania has a most enviable record from an eleemosynary standpoint. It has provided generously—munificently, I should say—for all the various wards in its charge in their many and various classes and causes.

The financial condition of the state we, its citizens, are justly proud of. At the same time, I do not favor burdening the state with obligations which, I submit, are not directly its own, but rather that of the various communities. There are many things that the state does to relieve these communities in the care of those naturally dependent upon such communities. It is needless, I would say, to recount all of them. Hospitals, in many cases, have been provided for either in whole or in part by the state. Their maintenance has been generously provided from the public treasury. Of course, you are well aware that the question of public contributions, or rather contributions of public funds to private and semi-private charities has been attacked. To my mind, good citizenship and a homogeneous and ideal Commonwealth will best be promoted or subserved by a paternal interest in its subjects and by reasonable support of their private charities, and pursuing such policy, it is my belief that it is the bounden duty of the several counties and poor districts above referred to, to assume their full share in the care of such charities as are directly and indisputably the natural charge of such districts, and the care of the indigent insane should certainly, without doubt, be one of such obligations. The enemies of the County Care Act—and I call them so advisedly—constantly raise the argument, and without just cause, that the quality of care accorded in the county and district hospitals is not such as is afforded in the state institutions. If such is the case and, to my knowledge, no positive proof has ever been had to that statement, then I say the County Care Act or the Lunacy Law, in its amended form, is not fully observed for we must go back to the fundamental fact provided for in the amended Act, which provides, flatly, "a quality of care equal to that afforded in the State hospitals."

A proper administration of the provisions of this Act is the well acknowledged duty of the Board of Public Charities and its Committee on Lunacy. There may be, for physical and other reasons, a laxity in the observance of the law. This, we can feel well assured, under the recent Acts empowering the Board to a greater extent than heretofore, will be promptly rectified in fact this is now being accomplished but where any laxity has been apparent in some of the institutions in the past, we can, on the contrary, point with much satisfaction to other institutions acting under the same conditions and the same law which have done an admirable work.

I have hinted at my desire to avoid the alienist side of this question, but I still reserve, from the practical side, the right to touch on this subject from the layman's view and I don't want to say a great deal on the subject or question of whether or not a big institution or little institution does the greatest good to the individual patient, but the best authorities on the subject—I believe our own good Secretary, Dr. Woodbury, included—strongly approve of the greatest possible individualization in the care and treatment of the insane. From the in-

this subject. The work there is done, and the greatest beneficial reformation I have, Belgium is credited with very commendable work on sults obtained, in the smaller communities, where individual attention is given to the patient. Particularly is this true at Ghent, where the celebrated Dr. Peeters, in his method, makes a particular study of the cases and farms them out. Here the institutional life is avoided as much as possible, and the home life is substituted. When I spoke on this subject, or wrote on it some time ago, I spoke on the humane side of it, as well as from the other viewpoint, stating that I believed the housing of the insane nearer their homes and nearer the environment that, under natural and normal conditions, would be theirs, should be the most beneficial to them. This is not heartily agreed to by others, and I do not assert my opinions against those of alienists properly versed on the subject, but I repeat that this is my belief, and I think it will not be questioned seriously that the more individual attention we can give the patients, the greater hope will be for beneficial results.

I know we are all of one accord, that we want to benefit these people. The question at issue is, How can we do better by them, and by the State or community of which they are a part or in whose charge they fall?

I need not take your time to recount the many institutions acting under the supplement of '97, known as the "County Care Act," which have rendered most admirable service, and why should they not? Why should the quality of care be any different where the bricks and mortar composing the structures are owned by the Commonwealth than when owned by a county, and wherein is there any other difference? Now let us look at a few of the physical questions involved. It takes, or has taken, from two to ten times as long to build a State institution as it does to build a county institution. It costs about twice as much to build a State institution as a county institution. It costs from 50 per cent to 100 per cent more per capita to operate it, and, after all, I have not yet been shown any benefit afforded to even the inmate himself for the additional expenditure in time or money.

I offer here a few figures taken from our own records, which I consider, therefore, indisputable, and these facts I give y u in support of my statement.

I desire, most emphatically, to say that these are statements of facts, made from tables we have, and made without the least reflection on any institution, its management or on the policy in force, and let me take this occasion to say publicly what I have many times said in commenting on the State's care of the insane that no State does better by this particular class of its wards than does Pennsylvania. I am certainly very proud of Pennsylvania's work in this line. It is indeed crdeitable to all engaged in it, and the small part I have played is gratifying to me. The whole burden of my argument is simply to provide a proper care and treatment in a way which I believe is best for the State and best for the class of people whose condition is under discussion.

And with this preamble, let me call your attention to the following figures:

The average weekly cost for maintenance, per capita, in the county care hospitals is \$3.16 per week. It is detailed as follows:

Adams County Hospital .....	\$ 2.77
Allegheny County Hospital .....	3.28
Pittsburgh North Side City Home .....	2.87
Pittsburgh City Home & Hospital .....	2.57

Blair County Hospital .....	3.02
Chester County Hospital .....	3.00
Cumberland County Hospital .....	2.70
Elk County Hospital .....	3.70
Erie County Home .....	2.76
Franklin County Home .....	2.82
Jefferson County Home .....	3.11
Blakely Home, Lackawanna County .....	3.25
Hillside Home, Lackawanna County .....	4.18
Lancaster County Hospital .....	3.41
Hospital for Insane, Retreat, Luzerne County .....	3.55
Mercer County Hospital .....	3.18
Philadelphia Hospital for Insane .....	3.35
Potter County Home .....	3.00
Schuylkill County Hospital .....	4.59
Somerset County Hospital .....	2.98
Westmoreland County Hospital .....	2.32

Total.....\$66.41

Total Average..... 3.16

The average weekly cost, per patient, in State hospitals, is \$4.60. I have not the total number of patients, but assuming one patient at each institution, this number would give \$4.60, practically one-third more in cost of maintenance in a State institution over a county care institution.

Now to support my assertion as to what it costs to build, I have the following figures from the same authoritative source:

#### State Institutions.

Name of Institution	Cost of Buildings and Equipment	Average Number of Patients	Cost Per Bed
Harrisburg (opened in 1851).....	\$1,517,790.16	1,336	\$1,135.92
Danville (opened in 1872).....	1,650,383.00	1,448	1,139.76
Norristown (opened in 1880).....	2,214,630.79	2,951	750.46
Warren (opened in 1880).....	1,757,400.00	1,440	1,220.41
Dixmont (opened in 1862).....	422,100.00	975	432.92
Wernersville (opened in 1893).....	901,660.39	870	1,036.39
Rittersville (opened in 1912).....	2,543,615.00	896	2,838.85
Fairview (opened in 1912).....	741,500.00	172	4,311.04

## County Institutions.

Woodville, Allegheny County .....	640,000.00	850	752.94
Marshalsea, Allegheny County.....	990,000.00	750	1,320.00

This institution is being added to in bed capacity, which will very materially reduce the apparent excessive cost of construction per bed. I have used "bed" and "patient," which are the only units I know for making just such calculations as this.

North Side, Allegheny County .....	136,500.00	300	455.00
Blair County Hospital .....	159,700.00	225	709.77
Chester County Hospital .....	198,000.00	280	707.14
Cumberland County Hospital .....	40,000.00	80	500.00
Elk County Hospital .....	5,000.00	36	138.88
Hillside Home, Lackawanna Co. ...	427,500.00	600	712.50
Blakely Home, Lackawanna Co. ...	50,000.00	54	925.92
Lancaster County Hospital .....	180,000.00	300	600.00
Retreat, Luzerne County .....	552,049.15	625	883.27
Mercer County Hospital .....	100,000.00	100	1,000.00
Philadelphia Hospital .....	300,000.00	2,100	142.85
Schuylkill County Hospital .....	550,000.00	500	1,100.00
Somerset County Hospital .....	150,000.00	229	655.02

No data obtainable for Adams, Jeffersron, Franklin, Erie, Butler or Westmoreland.

In summing the matter up, my preference would be, as intimated above, an amplification of the law governing county care. I would even go so far, if it could be properly done, to give State aid in some manner or other, to provide buildings for counties which are not financially able to put up suitable buildings. The Wisconsin idea of issuing bonds for a term of years, the result of which bonds builds these institutions and the profit or saving derived from the operation of the plan liquidates the debt, is a plan that always appealed to me. It fixes properly the responsibility. It adequately provides for the insane. It encourages local care and localizes the responsibility, and is altogether an admirable plan, and, I repeat, has always appealed to me as a sane, practical method. I think anything suggesting exclusive State care would be a retrograde movement. It would undo what has been accomplished in twenty years.

In closing, let me apologize for taking the amount of your valuable time I have. I talked to you, not for the sake of personal aggrandizement, but I speak for those who are unable to speak for themselves. I speak in the full hope that at least some of my arguments and my earnestness will find food for thought in your minds and prove a benefit for those whom I feel very sure we are attempting to benefit and so I leave the question and my views on it with you.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me" can better be met for the insane by the provisions of the County Care Act. Let me urge you to adopt it. Let me still further urge you to conscientiously and thoroughly meet its provisions. (Applause).

Mr. Levi S. Thomas: Mr. President, inasmuch as I have not been here during the reading of many of these papers this morning, I cannot



make any address. As the Auditing Committee is about to meet in the Committee Room, I want to ask the other members if they will meet me there within a half hour. Mr. Bohler will take my place in discussion.

The President: A short paper by Mr. Thomas is filed for printing. See appendix.

The President: We will have to call on Mr. Bohler.

Mr. Bohler: I do not think it is hardly fair for Mr. Thomas to leave this all for me. I can frankly say that I cannot see anything to discuss about the papers. They are most beautifully written. However, I have made a few notes, if you will permit me to read them.

#### Remarks by Oliver P. Bohler, Philadelphia.

We, as Directors of the Poor and Officers connected with the different Boards as executives are bound by our election by the people and appointment to care for, assist in maintaining, and placing in an earning capacity, all poor who apply to us under stress of circumstances. It is our duty to try to make them self-sustaining, and to help those dissatisfied with their poverty stricken lot; to inspire them with the ambition to help themselves, if there is any ambition left in them.

Now looking to this end, the second question comes in very materially—Value of Investigations and Records in both indoor and out-door relief—I believe that every case should be investigated by a person particularly trained for this work; it does not necessarily mean long hours of study, but it does mean a direct connection with this work and a practical knowledge of the same. In making these investigations, it is necessary that we go about it with much care, winning the confidence of those under investigation, rather than pelting them with hard-hearted questions, that go to the heart of the poor, tearing it out as it were. I have no sympathy with people who go at their work in this way. We must remember that though poor, all responsibility does not rest with the individual, for circumstances over which he or she had no control may cause poverty, as well as laziness and intemperance and shiftlessness—therefore the value of proper investigations properly made.

3rd question:—What class of families are proper subjects for relief by the Directors of the Poor? "Families whose income has been cut off by the loss of employment of the head of the house, or thru' illness, &c.

4th question:—Out-door relief. I know little of this, not having come in contact with its distribution, except in my dealings with other Poor Districts who were forced to supply same to residents of our district.

5th question:—Care of Insane. The Director should give this question deliberate attention. They are God's afflicted, and no matter how or from what cause, they should have the best care and attention. All mechanical restraint should be avoided wherever at all possible, and kindness substituted—They say "Oh, he is violent and will harm some one." Then I suggest "use opiates or baths, until the maniacal outbreak has passed.

The President: I am going to ask Mr. Lehman of Franklin County to read a paper which will take five minutes. We will continue the discussion after Mr. Lehman is through with his paper.

Mr. Lehman read paper, but copy is not available.

The President: I have a communication here from Mr. J. S. Aucker, which we will place on the minutes.



Dr. H. J. Sommer, President of the Association of the Poor, Etc., of Pa., Dear Sir: I had fully intended to be one of the many Overseers, gathering at Jaffa Temple, Altoona, today, to gather information in regards to the duties and responsibilities incumbent upon a person holding that position; but on account of the death and burial of a close friend, I am deprived of being present with you. I am serving on the Shamokin and Coal Township Poor Board for 9½ months; a district in which we have people of all nationalities to contend with; an anthracite coal mining district; a district in which we have apparently many imposters and false pretenders; a district in which I am convinced through my labors thus far, should be handled to strict compliance with the State law enacted at Harrisburg in A. D. 1771, and repealed in A. D. 1836; that all orders for relief (except emergency) be procured from two magistrates of the county, and the oath of two reputable citizens, or the Overseer be fined the same amount as the order given. Another Act of 1836, that relations of poor persons (of sufficient ability) shall relieve and maintain them, instead of throwing upon the Boards of the Poor or Charities; these two laws, I claim, should be rigidly enforced over the entire Keystone State. I consider them the two most important of the Pennsylvania Poor Laws, and hope to read of some action taken on these two items at this convention. Yours respectfully, J. S. AUCKER, Overseer, Shamokin.

The President: These papers have been on great subjects. All of you are actively interested in this work, and I am going to give you 15 minutes for discussion.

Mr. Jones, Washington County: The Counties, in assuming charge of the County Care Act, find it necessary to take out of the State care all insane of that county. Under whose jurisdiction are the insane of that County?

Mr. Torrance: There are some eight acts covering that.

Mr. Jones: I might say that our County has a special act, passed in 1830, but no mention is made in it of insane.

Mr. Torrance: Possibly the county hadn't gone insane at that time.

Dr. Murdoch: My understanding is that in a County where there are Directors of the Poor, the insane are in charge of the Directors of the Poor. In some Counties, where the County Commissioners act as Directors of the Poor the insane are in their charge.

The President: I think that is general.

Mr. Bohler: Philadelphia County supported their insane in the State Hospitals through the County Commissioners, up until one year ago. Since that time the appropriation is made to the Director of the Bureau of Charities and Corrections, and in that way we pay all sums charged against us for the insane in the State Hospitals. I think that will make it a little plainer.

The President: Any more suggestions?

Mr. Focht: There are some few who have been admitted under the old law.

Mr. Bayles: The County Commissioners pay for all those who are admitted.

Mr. Mackin: I was going to speak about the account of Outdoor Relief, of which a number of facts and different methods have been spoken of. Mr. Roderus said Allegheny County spent something like \$66,000.00 during 1915. Other Districts boast of the fact that they have no outdoor relief. Evidently someone is wrong. In Luzerne County we

spend about \$70,000.00 for outdoor relief. In the Pittston District we spend between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars. Surely they say the poor we have always with us, but what about our methods. Are we in Luzerne County entirely wrong. Conditions are similar in the Philadelphia District, where nothing is spent in outdoor relief. In Luzerne County we have a mining population. A great number of foreigners. The head of the family goes to work at seven o'clock in the morning, strong and healthy. At nine o'clock he is brought home in the ambulance. Philadelphia does not have any outdoor relief, yet the papers report during the hard times about the city giving \$50,000.00 at one time and then an additional \$50,000.00 again to the woodyard.

Mr. Colborn: It seems to me that this new compensation employment act might do away with a great deal of relief in the industrial districts. I know it has in our County. I have a little interest in a coal operation in our county, and we took out accident insurance under the act with the Aetna Insurance Company. We were not compelled to do anything during the past year. We had several men killed and a number injured. It is a fairly good sized coal operation. It seems to me that the same thing would apply to all the institutions throughout the State. The Directors of the Poor should compel all men to be insured. It applies to Directors of Schools, who have to take out insurance on their teachers. Any person having employes must take out this insurance for them. That ought to relieve the counties in regard to relief for families of those injured, those dependent on the wage-earner, when he is deprived of the wages of his labor.

Mr. Mackin: Did you mean to say that where they do not take out this compensation, that the Directors should insist on it? Isn't it a fact that the employer must underwrite his employes? Is there any option?

Mr. Jones: What insurance have they against deserters? They won't allow the children to go to work before they are 16 years of age. They have got to have shoes and clothing, and flour at \$10 a barrel. I don't see how they can get along. This compensation act isn't taking care of the deserters.

Mr. Colborn: That is one of the many cases that arise where relief is asked. Through desertion of the men of the families. I don't know what ought to be done with cases of that kind. I am highly in favor of outdoor relief. It helps many, many families that are deserted, and who desire to keep their families together, and the children grow up and take care of the mother in years to come. We ought to have a better law, more stringent, that would punish almost to death, the man who would wilfully desert his wife and family. No punishment, in my mind, is too severe.

Mr. Reilly: About this compensation law. They all go under an examination. We have had cases in our District where men with one arm, with one leg, who had some job in the mines or picking slate in the breakers, but after this compensation law they were examined and discharged. They won't take a man with one eye. If they find the eyes are bad they won't hire them. They won't hire men with large families. What is to become of these men? Instead of relieving us it is putting a burden upon us in our outdoor relief.

Mr. Jones: I don't think we will have any trouble in doing our outdoor relief if the Directors of the Poor will tell the Justice of the Peace to commit the children and the mother to the county home. I would hate to be guilty of separating a mother and child, and I am heartily in favor of outdoor relief and I believe there should be more

money spent for outdoor relief instead of taking the mother off to the county home and the children to a children's home. Try to keep the family together.

Mr. Mackin: In regard to the children in the Almshouse. We know that the law says that we may not keep the child in the almshouse for more than 60 days. I hope to see the law that no child shall enter the almshouse. I have had charge of an almshouse for 17 years and know what it means to have children brought there.

If I had my way I would not even allow them to visit the institution.

Mr. Bohler: Mr. Mackin seems to want me to reply to him in regard to the outdoor relief in the City of Philadelphia. We have in Philadelphia an organization called the Charity Organization. They have an organization in each Ward in the City. They take charge of all the outdoor relief. They supervise it and take charge of it. The City of Philadelphia appropriates one-thousand a year for the tramps. Outside of that, during the hard times, there was an emergency aid to assist these people. The City of Philadelphia first appropriated fifty-thousand dollars and later appropriated a second fifty-thousand dollars to carry on that work during this time.

As far as the children in the Almshouse is concerned, that is one of the fights I had for a number of years. The Charity organizations and the Social Workers are very apt to take up new cases, they don't understand them thoroughly, and will say "take them to the almshouse." They think the almshouse is the place.

Mr. Reilly, Luzerne: We have the Visiting Nurses Association from both the East Side and West Side, all of the Hospitals and the United Charities organization. All are doing good work there. And the work they are doing and getting credit for is backed by the Central Poor District. We paid out to each of the Hospitals \$750.00 a year; they take care of our patients. We pay \$500.00 a year to the United Charities; they get the clothing and shoes, and the bill is sent into the Central Poor District. We also pay toward the Shelter and Day Nursery. We paid them last year \$500.00. We are now paying them \$1.75 per week and that is what we intend paying them. Then we have the wood-yard. Old sills and railroad ties are hauled in there and we supply the labor. Men come to the Directors and ask for relief. When we are in a little doubt as to whether they are worthy of relief we ask them to go to the wood-yard and work, and then we give them an order for groceries for their work. Any man who shows enough interest to go to work for a bite to eat for his family, gets it every time. We have our charities there too, and their work is not included in our outdoor relief for which we spent \$101,000.00 last year.

The President: These are live subjects and should be discussed more fully, but it is now time to adjourn. There are still some in the audience who have not registered. Please register. Those who have not procured their railroad tickets for the trip to Huntingdon this afternoon, may secure them at the room to the right as they pass out. These tickets will pass you through the gate at the passenger station, and will be lifted by the Conductor on the train.

Upon motion the Convention adjourned.

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TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Members of the Convention left Altoona at 1:20 P. M. on a special train to Huntingdon, via the Pennsylvania Railroad. Upon arrival at Huntingdon part of the delegation was taken by automobiles to the J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital for a short visit, while the remainder were conveyed to the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory. After an inspection of the institution the members of the Convention gathered in the Reformatory Auditorium, where Superintendent T. B. Patton delivered the following address:

"I suppose that you would not expect me to say that I am glad that you are here today and that I extend you a hearty welcome on behalf of the board of Managers, Officers and Instructors of this Reformatory for I assure you my friends that is not possible for me to emphasize, or express in any way the appreciation which I feel because of the presence of this delegation at the Reformatory. A body of men and women engaged in the uplift of humanity; I think we may speak of it in that way. You are sharing your interest in the welfare of a class of humanity that needs the kindly care and attention and interest of those who will extend toward them kind and humane treatment.

When I think of the organization which you represent, of the character of the work in which you are engaged, I wish I might extend to you a deeper welcome. From the depths of my heart, and in all truth, I appreciated the fact that you are here with us today. You have come quite a little distance too. I can only hope that what you have seen here today, what you have seen of the institution will amply repay you for the time and attention which you have given to it. I have been asked to speak briefly to you, and give you some little information about the work that the State of Pennsylvania is endeavoring to do here in the interest of young men who have made some mistake in life. You have seen what the State is endeavoring to do for the violators of its laws. The little leaflets handed you when you came into the institution will furnish you with this information.

I might say, however, that the institution was begun in the year 1887, and completed ready for occupancy of inmates in the year 1888. The institution was not opened by proclamation of the Governor until the 15th of February, 1889. We have had, up until today, 10,112 young men here. That means that that number of young men have been committed here and have been put through a course of training that, in the judgment of the Board of Managers, Officers and Instructors of the Institution, might inculcate in them a sense of feeling that would make them better beings and give them higher and better purposes and desires in life. The educational training and the industrial part of the work will furnish them with something by which they can earn a livelihood for themselves when they get outside.

The sentences here are indeterminate. If a young man comes here and is given the shortest term, which is thirteen months, all we can do is exert our influence in his behalf during that thirteen months. But I would not have you think that we can teach him a trade in that time, for that is not possible anywhere. But we can implant the foundation for a trade, which can be continued when he gets on the outside, if he desires to follow it up. I am not prepared to say that all the young men follow these trades on the outside, but we do endeavor to put young men to work at such trades as in our judgment will be helpful to them when they leave here. Not all obtain their release in thirteen months. The law provides that the Clerk of the Court must send a transcript of the crime, and all the circumstances surrounding it, and



an expression from the Court as to its opinion of the case. This information is then gone over by the Board of Managers, and from it they decide the length of time each young man is to be held here.

The Board of Managers was in session yesterday, and acted as they do at such meetings, giving some from eighteen to twenty-two months time here, according to the gravity of the offense committed.

Many of our men obtain their release under the parole system. They are required to find employment in some firm. The employer signs an agreement, to the effect that they will assume charge of the young man and exercise care and supervision over him and encourage him to do right. If the employer finds that the young man is not inclined to work regularly, etc., he in turn notifies the reformatory and the young man is brought back. Before the young man leaves here he signs an agreement, setting forth certain conditions that are to be complied with, and certain requirements that are to be lived up to. We have up to this time 188 men out on parole, most of them in the State of Pennsylvania. I think the Board of Managers have paroled some men to other States adjacent, under certain circumstances. This was parole day, and twenty inmates left the Reformatory today. Their behavior was such that they were entitled to parole. Employment had been found for them and they left here in good spirits this morning.

You will think that there must be violations of parole. Some of these men have no homes, and one place is as good as another to them. If they go into a community and work a while and do not like it, they may decide to leave and violate their parole, but last year our percentage of violations of parole was only 14 per cent, just a little higher than the year before. We succeed in capturing most of these young men who violate parole. One of our statements, kept on file in the office, shows that during the last 23 years we are short 151 men, who have gone out on parole and violated their parole, and whom we have not succeeded in capturing. That is not very many when everything is taken into consideration. We are satisfied, however, and feel that we are doing pretty well.

You noticed as you went around today that the men were not all dressed alike. There are four grades. All the new men are placed in the second grade, and they wear a plain gray suit, cap, coat and pantaloons. If he makes a good record in conduct, school studies and laboring at the end of the first six months he is promoted to the first grade. He then lays off the gray suit and puts on the blue. If he succeeds in reaching the first grade he is designated as an honor man. You will see some with a keystone on their coat; they have reached that grade in six months, or the shortest possible time. If he does not keep up he will be reduced to the third class, or third grade, and that means that he will put on the gray suit with the red stripes. You may have noticed some of these men today. The fourth grade is the incorrigibles, who wear a plain red suit. You will say that you cannot understand how we place the different inmates in these various grades. Human nature is a queer thing. There is an opinion abroad that when a man violates the law he is sent to the reformatory to be reformed, and unless the reformatory succeeds in reforming him it is not successful. I assure you that this is not true, and we have no patent process of reforming boys. I am frank to say that if they had attempted to reform me when I was a boy, and I did not want to be reformed, they would not have been successful.

If you get the story of many of these young men's lives I am sure you would say as I have often said: "Where would you have been, Blair Patton, if you had been brought up under these conditions?"



Now about the number in the various grades: On the first of October, 1916, we had 597 inmates. Of the first class 338; second class 243; third class 12 and fourth class 4. Each month we make out a report. Every man has his conduct report, which is given back to him after his marks have been placed on it, as the law requires that we shall make proper entry on the inmates report each month and hand it back to him, so that he will know his standing in conduct, labor and school. Last month there were 457 who made a perfect record; 140 had sufficient report to cause them to lose something in conduct, labor or study.

Now we have to have rules to govern our institution. These rules to the outsider might seem to be hard and strict, but if the young men here are inclined to behave they can do so. There are certain things for which a young man can be reported, and he can prolong his time here if he wants to. We have a supreme court each month. I read these reports to the young man, setting forth what he has been reported for and what rules he has violated. I read the reports off to him and ask him what he has to say. He might say that the reports are correct, and in that case I have nothing to do but sentence him. He might say that the reports are right, and if given a chance he will promise to do better the next time. Some fellow may tell me a story, and I may think he is not telling the truth and not giving me the correct facts, in which case I will sustain the report of the officer or Instructor and sentence him accordingly. We have different kinds of reports. Possibly the inmate does not do the amount of work assigned him, or does that which he is not instructed to do. Perhaps he does not make his percentage in school studies. We have a thoroughly organized school system, headed by our Superintendent of Instruction. Monthly examinations are held in the different classes where it is possible to give examinations, and in these classes we require scholars to make a percentage average of 80. If they fail in that they fail in their schooling, and that operates against them.

I do not know whether there is anything else I can tell you about the institution or not. I wish to say again that I am glad from the very bottom of my heart that you ladies and gentlemen have honored us with your presence here today. I hope when you go back home you will be able to carry kindly thoughts of your visit to our institution, where you have seen what the State of Pennsylvania is doing to fit young men to take their place in society and be useful citizens of this great Commonwealth. (Applause).

Mr. Solenberger: Mr. Patton, in the absence of Dr. Sommer, I wish to voice the sentiment of every member present in thanking you most heartily for the courtesy your splendid institution has extended to us today. (Applause).

The delegation was then escorted to the Lunch Room where a delicious luncheon was served, after which the party was conveyed by automobiles to the Huntingdon Station and left for Altoona on a special train at 5:20 P. M.

## TUESDAY EVENING SESSION.

8:00 p. m.

BY THE PRESIDENT: The session will please come to order. The first on the programme is the prayer by the Reverend G. R. Bishop, of Altoona Pa.

BY REV. BISHOP: Let us pray. Almighty God our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee that Thou hast been graciously pleased to reveal Thyself in Thy Son Jesus Christ to show us the way to worship Thee and honor Thee is through the services we may give to Him and to our fellow man.

Thou hast been graciously pleased to create us after Thine own image and likeness and endowed us with a faculty of mind to lift us thus above all animal creation.

Do Thou have mercy upon those Thy servants who have not had the privilege to develop, or having the privilege, through some thing have not had the joy of clear minded understanding.

Grant Thy blessing to us, that we may have the vision, the vision that is the love, the vision that counts, give us grace to understand how we may fit into Thy Divine plan and the service that Thou wilt have us render to Thee as Thy children, that we, doing the work that Thou wouldst have us to do, may give comfort and blessing, may give promise to the race that shall come after us, and thus to Thee be all glory.

These things and all else we ask in the name of Thy Blessed Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

BY THE PRESIDENT: Now, next on the programme will be a solo by Miss Edna Little, accompanied by Miss Florence Douglass.

Following which a very pleasing soprano solo, with piano accompaniment was rendered, followed by an encore, both of which were greatly applauded.

BY THE PRESIDENT: Tomorrow morning at 8:35, there will be three special cars on the Logan valley trolley line, standing at Eleventh Avenue and Twelfth Street, to take you over to Hollidaysburg. There will be automobiles to take you to the Blair County Hospital. We will have our session in the auditorium of the Hospital, after which we will show you what we have to show you and we will then have a bite to eat. Then we will get into automobiles and go up to see the State Sanitarium at Cresson. I do not know what we will do after that, but if you will all come, we will probably do something more. Now at 8:35, everybody be there, because we don't want to disturb the schedule of the trolley company. I will mention it again.

One of the most important questions before the public is that of the feeble minded, and our evening will be devoted to that question. We are more than fortunate in having the two speakers of the evening, and I am very glad indeed to have for the first, "The Segregation of the Feeble Minded in Pennsylvania," by Dr. J. M. Murdock, Superintendent of the State Institution at Polk, Pa.

BY DR. MURDOCH. Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I wish that I could make my subject as pleasing as the songs we have just heard. But my subject is not a pleasing one. It is a sad subject, but it has this pleasing and this happy tone, that if we understand it and if we tackle it and if we get behind it, we can do a lot to alleviate it. The standing of a community depends very largely upon the mental and the physical vigor of its people. In addition to its mental and physical vigor, the people to be successful must be efficient,—efficiency of the individual,—efficiency of the organization. We see so much of it today. Why we are today in Altoona along the main artery of that great system, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, probably the greatest example of corporate efficiency the world has ever known, and here





STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, POLK, VENANGO, COUNTY.

View of Institution from Round Top

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in Altoona we have shops in which this matter of efficiency is carried to a most high degree. We have efficient experts,—now, I am not one of them, my specialty is rather in the other direction,—inefficiency, mental deficiency or feeble mindedness. Now to tackle this problem we should have a clear conception of what we mean by feeble-mindedness, and if you will bear with me, I will read from my manuscript, as I am no orator.

## THE SEGREGATION OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Dr. J. M. Murdoch, Polk, Pa.

As the organization of society becomes more complex and competition more keen to succeed it becomes more and more necessary that the individual members of society be efficient.

One of the most important matters affecting the status of the community is that of the working capacity of its citizens. If a large proportion of the inhabitants by reason of inefficiency has to be maintained by others the economic value of the community is greatly impaired. A factor of prime importance in the reduction of the working capacity of a community is mental deficiency.

Mental deficiency or feeble mindedness is a state of arrested mental development in consequence of which the person afflicted is incapable at maturity of so adapting himself to the requirements of society as to maintain his existence independent of external support.

That is to say, the feeble-minded person must always be maintained at the expense of others and one of the worst blights that can come upon any community is to have an undue proportion of mental defectives in its midst.

We are having forced upon us many social, economic and educational problems which thoughtful people are recognizing are the result of our failure to adequately provide for the mentally defective.

Many official commissions have made extensive investigation of the problem of mental deficiency. The report of the investigation of The English Royal Commission on the care and control of the feeble minded carried on from 1904 to 1908, consists of eight large volumes of from 500 to 1,000 pages each.

In our own country, a large number of States' Commissions have made studies of the problem within their borders. Legislation dealing with various aspects of care and provision has been prepared and not a little has been enacted into law. Pursuant of joint resolution of the House and Senate of the Pennsylvania Legislature, a Commission on the Segregation, Care and Treatment of Feeble-Minded and Epileptic Persons in the Commonwealth was created June 14, 1911. Governor Tener appointed the following Commission:

DR. SAMUEL G. DIXON, Commissioner of Health.  
DR. JOSEPH S. NEFF, Director of Health and  
Charities of Philadelphia.

JUDGE ISAAC JOHNSON,  
HON. GEORGE W. RYON,



HON. PATRICK C. BOYLE,  
DR. C. B. KING,  
HON. E. K. ROWLAND,  
DR. FRANK WOODBURY, Secretary.

The able report of this Commission was presented to the Legislature in 1913 and was instrumental in bringing about provision for increased accommodations, placing our Commonwealth in the first rank of States in respect to provision for the feeble-minded.

At present Pennsylvania has the following institutions specially devoted to the care of this class of defectives.

The Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Elwyn, a semi-private institution, established in 1852, caring for 1100.

The State Institution for Feeble-Minded of Western Pennsylvania, at Polk, established in 1893, caring for 1850.

The State Institution for Feeble-Minded of Eastern Pennsylvania, at Spring City, established in 1903, caring for 875.

The Pennsylvania Village for Feeble-Minded Women, at Glen Iron, Union County, established in 1913, with capacity for 40 feeble-minded women but not as yet open for the reception of inmates.

In addition to the 3,775 feeble-minded persons receiving care, in round numbers, 1,000 applications for admission are on the waiting lists of these institutions. More than 1,000 feeble-minded persons are in the State Hospitals for the Insane; as many more in the county institutions, and our jails, penitentiaries and reformatories contain a large number of feeble-minded persons.

The Commission on the Segregation, Care and Treatment of Feeble-minded and Epileptic Persons in Pennsylvania reported that there were in 1913, at the time of their investigation, 5,314 feeble-minded in various institutions within the State. It is quite impossible to enumerate the feeble-minded outside of the institutions—and this is of little practical importance at the present time, as we know we have 1,000 applications for admission to the existing institutions and that there are at least 2,000 feeble-minded in inappropriate institutions within the State.

At first institutions for the feeble-minded were established as training schools for feeble-minded children. We now recognize that the majority of the feeble-minded require life-long care and protection. The feeble-minded individual is a menace to society because he is incapable of social adjustment. He not only does not get on, he cannot. As pointed out by Doctor Goddard, society has always labored under the assumption that a man could do better and earn a living if he would.

Charitable and correctional agencies have labored with feeble-minded individuals for years, always with the idea and hope of reclaiming them only to see every effort prove fruitless. We have come to understand that although the feeble-minded person may be trained to improve his habits and accomplish many things, he can never be made into a normal citizen. He always lacks the judgment and will power necessary to adapt himself aright to his surroundings, and must be cared for as long as he lives.

In regard to their segregation the feeble-minded may be divided into three groups:

First A comparatively small group, the extremely helpless, with a mental age of not more than two years, untidy in

their habits, who must be cared for as babes as long as they live.

Second: The great majority of the feeble-minded—the harmless, good natured ones, with a mental age of above two years, who may be trained to be quite useful, aiding greatly by their industry to reduce the cost of their maintenance. They are easily entertained and lead happy and contented lives within an appropriate colony or institution.

Third: Another comparatively small group—the defective delinquents. In these the intellectual defect is relatively slight and is overshadowed by the moral deficiency.

The segregation and care of the first two groups is a comparatively simple problem the segregation and care of the latter is an extremely difficult problem.

The defective delinquents are wonderfully shrewd and crafty in carrying out their plans for mischief. They acquire a certain alertness and affability which is very deceiving on first acquaintance. Many of the children who come before the Juvenile Courts as well as the majority of the great army of adult derelicts who come repeatedly before the police courts are of this class. They are not criminal but are irresponsible by reason of a mental wrap and no method of training or discipline can fit them to become safe or desirable members of society. They do not class with the large group of the harmless feeble-minded and easily escape from under the supervision which is adequate for the care and protection of the larger group. The typical life history of the defective delinquent is a succession of contact with penal and social agencies. They are a menace to the community and require permanent institutional care. They do not get along well with ordinary, contended and happy feeble-minded persons, to whom they are a source of physical and moral danger. Although they are out of place in the ordinary institution for the feeble-minded they come under the supervision of those whose duty it is to care for the feeble-minded. For this reason institutions for the feeble-minded are provided with special custodial departments for this class of defectives until, as stated by Doctor Fernald, the actual number of this potentially dangerous class is fully realized when they will be given lifelong care and supervision in special institutions—combining the educational, developmental and industrial methods of a school for the feeble-minded with the security of a modern penal institution.

Although the vast majority of the feeble-minded are infinitely happier in an appropriate institution than they are in their own homes or with normal individuals, their segregation is being urged not only for their own good but chiefly because they constitute a grave menace to the public welfare.

The segregation of the feeble-minded is no mere charity work for the purpose of training feeble-minded children or making individual feeble-minded persons more comfortable and happy but is a vital factor in the betterment of the race.

The feeble-minded are unable to establish and maintain happy and well ordered homes. Unsanitary living conditions, neglect of children and low moral standards, with their resulting illegitimacy, prostitution, and venereal disease, vagrancy, and all sorts of vice and crime, abound where the feeble-minded are at large. Aside from the menace of the feeble-minded themselves the condition is, in the great majority of cases, hereditary. In fact, heredity is the chief factor in the causation of feeble-mindedness.

Institutions for the feeble-minded should be of the colony or village type, far removed from a populous center, but with railroad communication with a spur into the colony grounds to power house and stores. A good water supply is of primary importance. It is not necessary to locate where farm land commands a high price. A large acreage, at least a thousand acres, is essential. Schools are necessary that all of those capable of training may be so taught that they may become useful in carrying on the work of the institution in field or shop. Provision for recreation, play grounds, athletic field, assembly hall arranged for moving pictures, theatricals, dancing and other entertainments should not be overlooked.

Pennsylvania's institutions are well situated and equipped. There are none better. They are, however, inadequate for the numbers of mentally defective in our great State with its large and rapidly increasing population. The last legislature appropriated \$350,000.00 for the construction of buildings at the Eastern Pennsylvania Institution for the Feeble-Minded, which will greatly increase the capacity of that institution.

The coming Legislature should make provision for at least 300 or 400 at the Village for Feeble-Minded Women and for about the same number of men at the Western Institution at Polk.

With these additions our State Board of Charities, always alive to the importance of this problem, could well feel that they have placed our Commonwealth in an enviable position as to the manner in which it is meeting its responsibility in caring for its mental defectives. It is folly to say we cannot afford this, as a matter of fact, we cannot afford not to make these provisions. It is estimated that in one year the trials and commitments of feeble-minded persons in our courts alone cost over \$1,000,000.00. The defectives for whom applications for admission are on the waiting lists are being cared for at large at far greater expense than if they were being cared for in appropriate institutions, where they would be happy, harmless, and in a measure contributing to their own support, without the danger of their becoming the parents of another generation of defectives.

When we realize that feeble-mindedness is not curable by any known means, that it is an hereditary condition in the vast majority of cases, that two feeble-minded persons in whom the defect is hereditary can have only feeble-minded children, and that where only one parent is of this type there is a probability of at least one-half the children being defective; when we realize that the feeble-minded have as a rule much larger families than the average, that from the defective progeny of this generation will be recruited in large measure the paupers, prostitutes and criminals of the next generation, when we come to a full realization of these facts we will understand that money spent in segregating the present generation of the feeble-minded is a most wise investment and that neglecting to so provide will saddle upon the next generation a burden for the extent of which we shall be justly reproached.

Preparedness is the slogan of today. Of what better preparedness can we conceive than the purification of the mental and physical vigor of our men and women by taking such measures as will tend to the elimination of the feeble-minded with the social, economic and educational problems to which they so largely contribute.

The adoption of a policy for dealing with mental deficiency in Pennsylvania is I know, receiving most careful consideration by our Board of Public Charities and our Legislators.

We can well congratulate our Board of Public Charities for what has already been accomplished in meeting this problem. The more we study the problem, however, the more we are convinced of its magnitude and importance.

I am well aware that care should be taken to avoid exaggeration in stating the social consequences of mental deficiency, as harm may be done by making statements which arouse public sentiment but which are not borne out by the facts in our possession.

However, this I know—that the feeble-minded are not only safer, more useful and less of a burden but also much happier in a suitable institution or colony affording the companionship of associates of like mentality. (Applause).

**BY THE PRESIDENT:** We will now have another song, and then hear the other speaker of the evening.—a solo by Miss Little, accompanied by Miss Douglass.

A very pleasing soprano solo, with piano accompaniment, was rendered, which was followed by an encore.

The next speaker is Mr. Joseph P. Byers, who will give an illustrated stereopticon lecture on "The Problem of the Feeble-Minded." Mr. Byers is Executive Secretary of the National Committee on Provision for the Feeble-Minded, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Byers is also Secretary of the National Prison Congress. We are exceptionally fortunate in having this speaker and having his slides to show. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. Byers.

**BY MR. BYERS:** It gives me a great deal of pleasure to be here. I hope that you will be able to say the same thing when I have finished. I always feel rather at home when I am talking to Pennsylvania audiences. You adopted me in this State in 1902, you permitted me to come back to it again after I had left it, later, to come back in 1905, then you gave me the distinct honor of allowing my father to be born in your state in 1826, so that, all in all, I feel rather at home in talking to Pennsylvanians. I feel more at home in appearing before Directors of the Poor of the State of Pennsylvania than before almost any other audience, because I had the pleasure years ago, and for many years, of a rather intimate acquaintance with a man who was quite prominent in your councils, and he took as much interest in your work as it was possible for a man to take in any line of endeavor outside of his own particular business, I mean Robert D. McGonnigal, your former Secretary.

I want to say a word about the National Committee, or the Committee on Provision for the Feeble-Minded. Sometimes that word "provision" is given in the plural, and sometimes I have letters addressed to the Committee on Provisions for the Feeble-Minded, and I have to remind them that we are not in the grocery business. It is a committee whose sole purpose is to stimulate the interest of the people in this country to show them the menace of the feeble-minded, to the end that adequate provision shall be made in every State, that suitable provision shall be made in every State for the feeble-minded, and with the final purpose that ultimately feeble-mindedness may be eradicated from the people. You will agree with me that this is quite some program. This committee took form about a year and a half ago. There had been for some years a small group of men and women in the East keeping in touch with the work that was being done in Templeton and Waverly, Ellwood and Polk, in the institutions of the nature that we represent in this work, and they were exceedingly interested in the ex-



tension of this work. At a meeting of a small group of these people less than two years ago, the subject was discussed as to whether or not it was the time to organize a National Committee, to put this work upon a national basis, and they discussed it at some length. Finally the question was asked? "Do we know enough, about the subject to justify such an organization," and the answer was, "We know too much, to delay any longer." And then the question was asked, "But will the States be able to finance the burden that proper care of these people will place upon them, and the answer that comes and must come is that "Proper care costs less than neglect." As you heard Dr. Murdock talking, I wish I could have shown my pictures because they fit into his address so well.

There are a great many things that we know about feeble-mindedness, and many we do not know. There was a thing that the Committee insisted on from the beginning, namely, that very great conservatism should be used, and the reason for that is that we can afford to be conservative, as Professor Johnstone said, "Take the known facts and cut them in two, and then cut them in two, and then again, and then still have enough left for the agitation of the work of the feeble-minded."

Now, without any more preliminary remarks, I am going to ask that the lights be put out and that we start with the pictures.

Mr. Byers proceeded with his illustrated lecture showing work for care of feeble-minded and giving facts and figures. A brief statement is inserted below.

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#### What Is Feeble-Mindedness?

Feeble-Minded persons, because of a defect of the brain existing from birth or early age, do not "grow up" mentally. Though adults in years and stature, they remain children in mental habits and capacities.

Some of them known as idiots, are absolutely helpless. Mentally they are infants.

Others, known as imbeciles, have a mental capacity corresponding to that of a child of from three to seven years. These can be taught to care for their own personal needs, to avoid common dangers, and often they can be trained to do simple tasks.

The highest grade of feeble-minded, sometimes called morons, have the mental capacity of children eight to twelve years of age. Many of them can be taught to do complex manual labor, under direction, so long as it involves no planning, reasoning, and independent judgement.

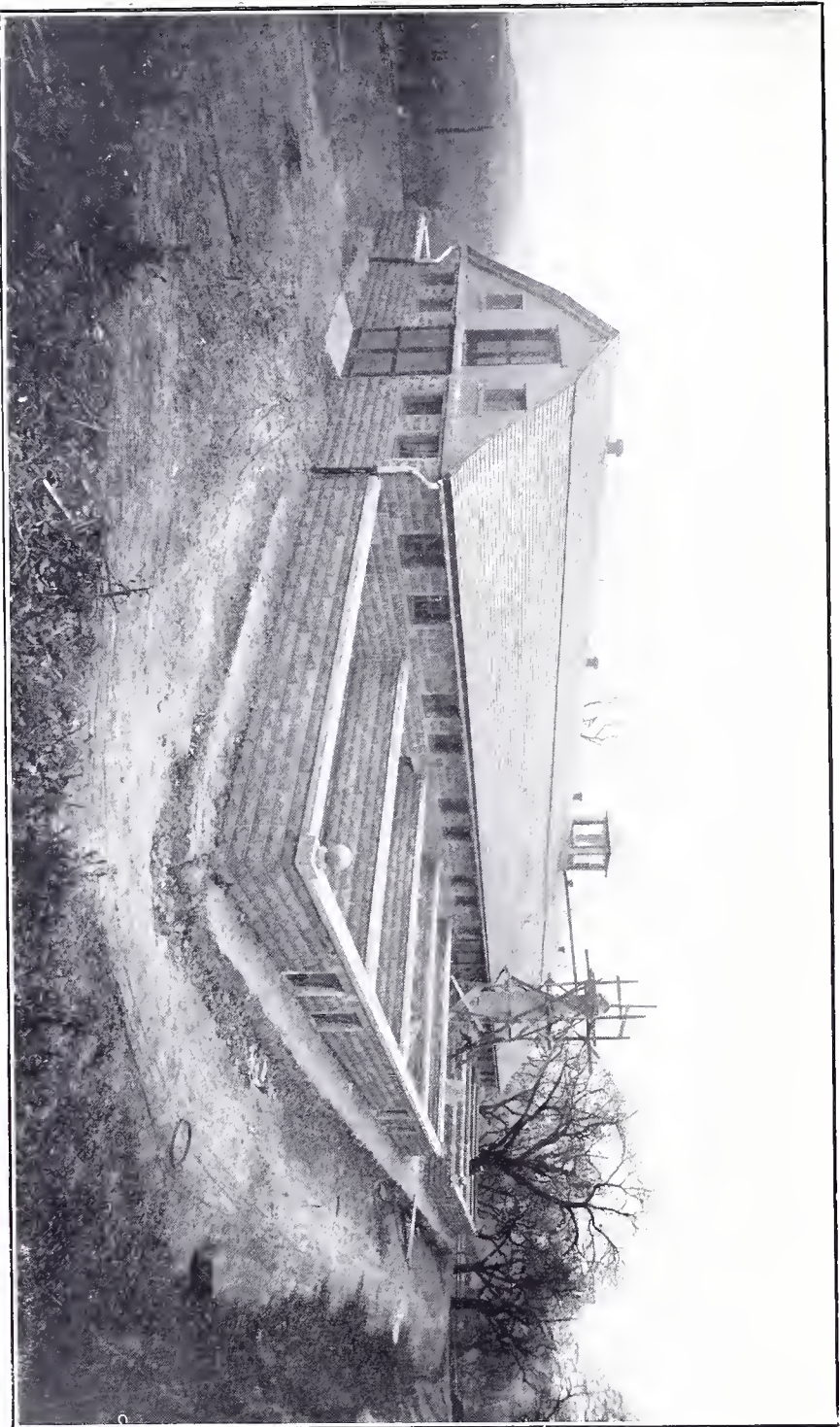
All the feeble-minded lack self-control. They yield easily to temptation. They usually fail to earn an independent living. They often drift into immorality and crime. Many of them are the objects of charity. Their immoral tendencies and lack of self-control make the birth-rate among them unusually high. Their defect is transmissible from parent to child.

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#### Some of the Known Facts.

At least three persons in a thousand are feeble-minded.

On this basis there are 280,000 feeble-minded persons in the United States.



**BLAIR COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.**

**Blair County Hospital Pigcsty.**

Rear view showing runways; stock nearing completion. About 85 per cent. of construction work by patients of Hospital under supervision and direction of officers and attendants. Grading, foundations, blocks and setting of same together with copings and finish by patients. Roof and carpenter work by paid mechanics. Cost \$3,100.00. Capacity 120; per capita cost per head \$26.00.



Proper public provision has been made for less than 30,000.

Sixteen States have made no provision.

Not a single State has made adequate provision.

At least 250,000 are without suitable care and protection, and 70,000 of these are women of child-bearing age.

The feeble-minded lack in judgment and resistance to evil influences.

They complicate every social problem.

Feeble-minded children never become normal. They require individual training which the public schools, as now organized, do not give.

Special classes should be provided in which hand, not head, work must be emphasized.

The special class should be a clearinghouse, not a receptacle. Its aim must be to train children for useful and happy lives adjusted to their mental capacity.

The special class requires the specially trained teacher.

The States must provide suitable institutions for all feeble-minded persons whose presence in the community constitutes a menace to themselves or to society.

Under proper care the feeble-minded lead happy, and, many of them, useful lives.

Proper care costs less than neglect. (Applause).

BY THE PRESIDENT: I am sure that Mr. Byers didn't talk too long on this lecture. I am only sorry that it didn't last again as long.

All that I wish to say is to remind you of those three special cars at 8:35 at the corner of Elventh Avenue and Twelfth Street to morrow morning. You saw a few pictures here of buildings put up out of concrete blocks made by the feeble-minded, I will show you some blocks made by the feeble-minded and they put up the buildings, too. The meeting is adjourned for tonight.

### WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Held in the Auditorium of the Blair County Hospital, Hollidaysburg, Penna.

The President: We will open our meeting this morning with prayer by the Rev. O. S. Frantz, Pastor Christ Reformed Church, Altoona.

Rev. Frantz: Gracious God and Loving Father, we do thank Thee for Thy great love; we do thank Thee for the beautiful sunlight by which we are surrounded this morning; and for all the beauties of nature.

Dear Lord we do thank Thee for the evidence of Thy love through the life and teaching and works of Jesus Christ, who went about doing good, helping the widows and orphans and healing those who were sick. And we thank Thee for the evidence of Thy great love as it is reflected in the lives of men and women who are following in the footsteps of their Lord and Master.

We do thank Thee for the evidence of Thy love as it is being shown by these various institutions here represented, who have taken in those who are sick and homeless. We do thank Thee for the love that is reflected in the lives of these men and women who have given of their life and talent to this cause of carrying on the work of the blessed Master. We pray thy bless-



ing upon all these people. We realize that Thou art in a position to bless, but we are not in a position to receive thy blessing. That our efforts may become a blessing in behalf of those with whom we labor. Give us faith, give us patience and love and give Thy blessing unto everyone who is here present this morning, to those who are in authority in the various institutions, that these men may be guided from on high to do this blessed Christian work. Father, we pray that Thy blessing may come into the lives of charitably disposed Christians in this city and in this great Commonwealth, that when men are obliged to go to them for help that they may be ready to give. That the story of Thy life may more and more work into the heart of men, that sin may be beaten down, and that they may see that sin is the cause of poverty and disease. That men and women everywhere may proclaim the message of Jesus Christ.

Father, we pray thy blessing upon this meeting, that all the deliberations may be in accord with Thy will, that what is said and done here may be to the honor and glory of Thy name. We commend ourselves to Thy keeping. In the blessed Master's name we ask it. Amen.

The President: Ladies and gentlemen: On behalf of the Poor Directors of Blair County we welcome you here this morning. We will show you the place after we are through with the program. Instead of going ahead with the program Mr. Colborn will be called upon to present the report of the By-Laws Committee, as he desires to leave about eleven o'clock.

Mr. Colborn: Reads Report of By-Laws Committee.

The President: You have heard the report of the By-Laws Committee, what is your pleasure?

Mr Mackin: Undoubtedly this is a most excellent set of By-Laws, but there are some things that strike me as being unnecessary. Now you have stated that there will be a Committee on Legislation, consisting of seven members. A Committee of seven is too large, they don't accomplish anything. If I am in order I move to amend that to read "Three," or not more than five.

Mr. Colborn: Well then, five will be satisfactory to us.

The President: I suggest that this be laid on the table until our business meeting tomorrow morning.

Mr. Osterle: Do you think we will have all of the Delegates here?

The President: I presume quite a number will leave this evening.

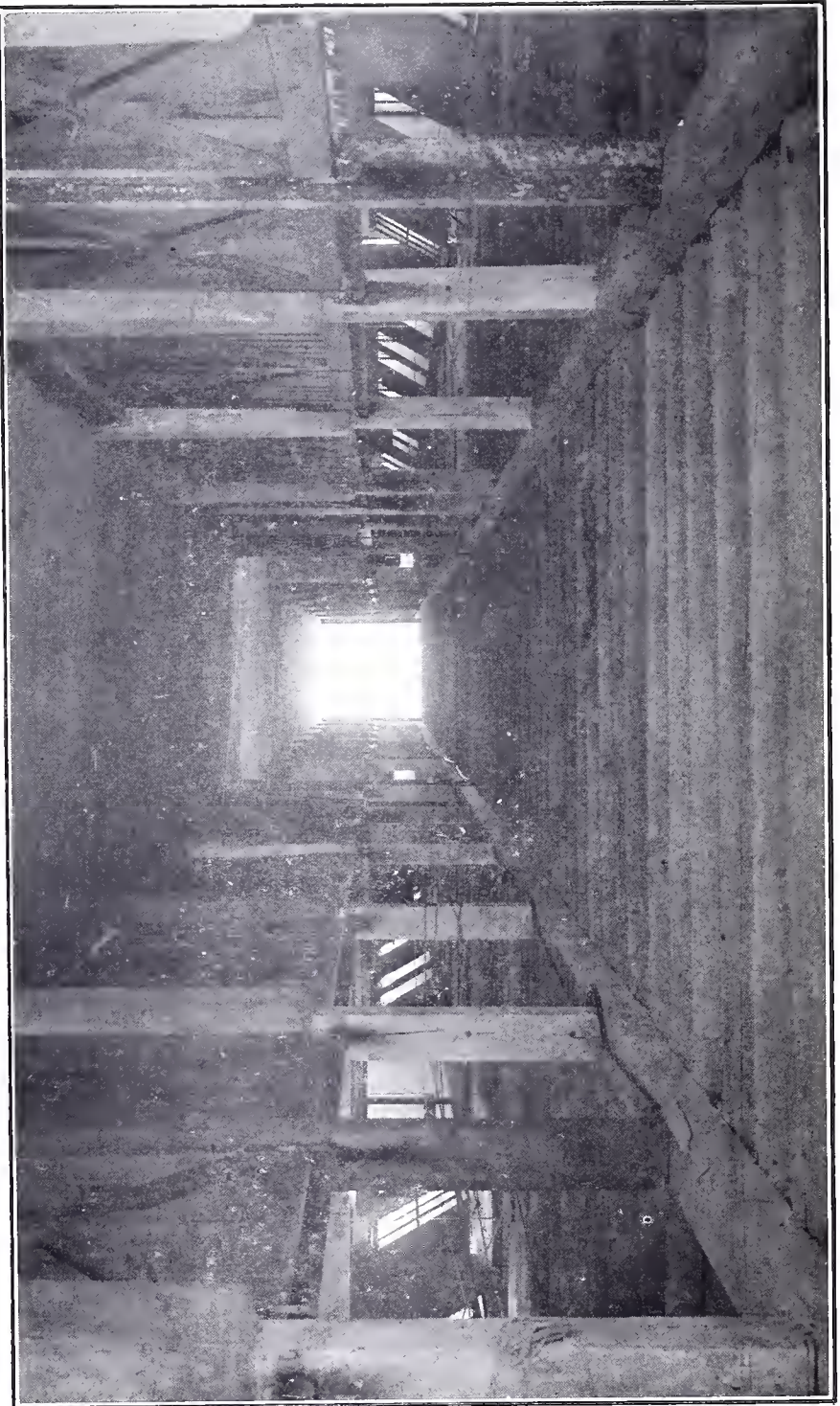
Mr. Mackin: I suggest that the Committee retire for ten minutes to take up these things.

The President: The Committee on By-Laws will retire to the reception room on the first floor, across from my office.

Ladies and Gentlemen, there are some who desire to leave early. There is a good train going west at 12:50, and we can arrange to get you to the City in time for it, and there is a train east at 1:30. Please leave your names at the office, so we can make necessary arrangements.

The Committee on Officers will now report.

Mr. Roderus, Chairman, presented the following on behalf of the Committee on Officers:



**BLAIR COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.**

**Blair County Hospital Piggery.**

Interior view looking through corridor and driveway; illustrating swinging gates of pens; windows hinged at bottom and control of same from corridor by use of pulleys and rope; overhead ventilation.



## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS.

### President.

Oliver P. Bohler .....Philadelphia

### Vice-Presidents.

Hon. Francis J. Torrance .....Pittsburgh  
 Dr. H. J. Sommer .....Hollidaysburg  
 S. W. Davenport .....Wilkes-Barre  
 I. N. Dixon .....Latrobe  
 Pringle Borthwick .....Germantown  
 Andrew S. Miller .....Pittsburgh  
 Mrs. Susan Willard .....Indiana  
 Frank J. Dickert .....Scranton  
 Charles S. Snyder .....Philadelphia

### Secretary.

Edwin D. Solenberger .....Philadelphia

### Treasurer.

W. G. Theurer .....Pittsburgh

### Assistant Secretaries.

Miss Belle Chalfant .....Pittsburgh  
 James L. Reilly .....Luzerne

### Honorary Secretaries.

L. C. Colborn, Esq. ....Somerset  
 Hon. Fred Fuller, Esq. ....Scranton

We the undersigned Committee on Officers, respectfully recommend that the Secretary receive a salary of not less than \$75.00 per annum and the Treasurer receive a salary of not less than \$50.00 per annum.

Respectfully submitted,

A. P. RODERUS,  
 R. C. BUCHANAN,  
 J. L. REILLY,  
 T. F. MUMFORD.

The President: Will Mr. Miller, Mr. Mackin and Mr. Thomas act as a Committee to escort the new President up before the Convention? (Mr. Bohler is brought forward).

The President: I will present you with this gavel for two minutes, Mr. Bohler.

Mr. Bohler: I appreciate very greatly the honor you have conferred upon me today. I do not propose to say very much, but I would ask the assistance of every member of this convention to help me in my duties. I thank you very much. (Applause).

Mr. President:—Your Committee on Time and Place have met and considered the matter of time and place of the meeting for the Forty-third Annual Convention to be held next year.



We recommend that the Convention meet in Johnstown, Pa., and that it shall open on Monday evening, October 15, 1917.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES F. LOESEL, Chairman, Erie.

J. B. CLARK, Luzerne.

W. H. COUPE, Germantown, Philadelphia.

GEORGIA DUNN, Greensburg.

OLIVER P. BOHLER, Philadelphia.

GEORGE M. STRICKLER, Connellsville, Fayette County.

SIMON SHOEMAKER, Blair County.

The President: What is the pleasure of the Association?

Mr. Colborn: The Secretary of our Board of Trade at Somerset has extended to this Convention a very cordial invitation to come to Somerset. Mayor Franke and a number of Citizens have also extended an earnest invitation for the Association to hold its next convention in Johnstown. We had the pleasure and honor of this Association in Somerset in 1902, and our people gave it their full, earnest support in every way. I believe Johnstown will do the same thing. Somerset hardly has the Hotel facilities that you might expect. In 1902 we had the Hyland Inn, at the edge of town, which was a very large summer hotel that had been thrown open about that time. It was commodious and fine. That burned down a few years ago, and we do not have a large hotel now. At Johnstown you have fine Hotel facilities, everything is easy of access and I believe it will be a fine place.

The President: What is the pleasure of the Association as to the report of the Committee on Time and Place.

On motion, duly made and seconded, the report of the Committee on Time and Place in favor of Johnstown, Pa., October 15th-18th, 1917, was approved.

The President: Is there any further business?

Mr. Mackin: We might also have the report of the Auditing Committee.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read. See pages 107 to 111 for text of this report.

The President: That is the first time we have had a balance in the Treasury. I am glad to see it. I think we ought to adopt some definite method of doing our business, so that the Officers of the Association know what they can count on. We don't know where our money is coming from. Some pay and some do not pay. I urge that every Poor Director pay his assessment. I think I am correct in this, that there has been legal action or decision in the State of Pennsylvania, under the laws governing assessments, that an allowance is granted to attend the Association meeting. I don't see why any particular Poor Directors feel that their County is so poor they can't afford a \$15.00 bill for the Association.

What is the pleasure of the meeting on the report of the Auditing Committee? I would suggest a motion to continue this Committee.

Mr. Mackin: I was about to make a motion that the recommendation in regard to the matter of dues be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

The President: That is good.

A motion was made and duly seconded that the recommendation in regard to the matter of dues be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act. Motion carried.

Mr. Thomas: I would like to suggest that the Auditing Committee provide or establish a fiscal year. I make that a motion. The motion was seconded.

The President: Any discussion.

A Member: Question. The question was put and the motion was carried.

The President: Yesterday we had a trip to Huntingdon and saw some fine work done by the inmates, and you will see some in this institution. In this room there is some nice work; two of our patients painted it and did the frescoing work. You will see different buildings built of concrete by the patients, and as we go along I will tell you about them. I just want to call your attention to this, and that is the frescoing in this room, as you saw some fine work along that line at Huntingdon yesterday.

Mr. Miller: The Legislative Committee will report now.

The report was read as follows:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

There were no matters referred to the Committee by the Association so far as it has been made aware and the Committee has not therefore formulated any definite bills for proposed enactment to submit to the Association. There have however been brought to the attention of the Committee certain subjects for proposed legislation which we herewith report to the Association for consideration.

The first of these suggestions is for an act authorizing Directors of the Poor and officers of the County or Poor District institutions to attend the annual meeting of this association as a part of their official duties and providing for payment of the expense of so doing; also authorizing Directors of the Poor to pay a proper assessment for the maintenance of the Association.

The benefits and advantages of this Association are too well known to those attending the meetings to need elaboration and it would seem desirable to remove from any possible question the right to use the public funds for the necessary expense of attendance by the Poor officials and maintenance of the Association. Your Committee would recommend that the Committee on Legislation be directed to draw a proposed bill embodying these provisions for submission to the Association at the next annual meeting.

It has been suggested that some legislation that would prevent undesirable cases such as chronic alcoholics, tramps etc., from using the Almshouse as a temporary shelter during the winter months and leaving in the spring would be desirable and also that hospitals receiving state aid should be required to provide for the care and treatment of persons suffering from venereal diseases and thus avoid placing these cases among the old and infirm.

Your Committee has not been able to sufficiently consider these important but difficult subjects to warrant it in making any definite recommendation in regard thereto at this time. It however herewith

brings them to the attention of the Association for such consideration as it may see fit to devote to them.

Respectfully submitted

P. G. Cober

D. A. Mackin

Edward Lindsey, Chairman  
Committee.

The President: You have heard the report of the Legislative Committee. What is your pleasure?

On motion of Dr. Woodbury, seconded by Mr. Henry, the report was received and approved.

Mr. Theurer: I would like to add an ammendment: That the Legislative Committee be instructed to work, to the best of their ability, for the passage of the various articles of legislation contained in their report. The ammendment was adopted.

The President: Are there any more reports? We might just as well continue with the reports of committees while we are at it. Since I have you here I can hold you for seven days without commitment papers, under the law, but I think we can finish up our business today. After lunch you will see the place and then you can come in here again for a half hour or so and finish up any unfinished business. Then you will be free to go home.

Mr. Colborn: We have agreed on the report of the By-Laws Committee, as presented herewith.

Mr. Colborn then read his paper:

**"The Work of the County as Distinguished from the State in the care of the Poor."**

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Association:

First, I want to congratulate the Association upon this splendid representation of men and women who are interested in the Charities of the State and Communities or Counties you represent.

Second, I want to congratulate the Association upon the efficiency of its officers and the splendid work they have accomplished, and splendid program they have prepared, as well as the very able and interesting addresses and papers thus far presented, filled with new theories, wise suggestions, and common sense for action, abundantly repaying all for the time and money spent in coming to hear them.

When I severed my relations, as Secretary; with this grand old Association, I was rejoicing over the fact that my attendance to the Conventions would be as a quiet observer, but through the President and Secretary, I found duties heaped upon me, almost as arduous as when I acted as your Secretary. I think there was a conspiracy between them, against me. I was reminded of an incident that happened in a country school, I was teaching many years ago, when I asked a boy "Who wrote Shakespeare?" he replied, "I didn't," the boy on his road from school stopped in a shoemaker shop and complained of the teacher when he replied, "The dang bugger is guilty himself, and wants to get out of it."

Well, if they promise never to do it again, I will forgive them;

Bt I am digressing; The subject assigned to me for a few minutes talk this morning is, "The work of the County as distinguished from the State in the care of the Poor."

The care of the poor is the oldest divine command and that has been misconstrued more than many others, the poor we have with us always, and these have been the bone of contention, and the subject of discussion among all people from the earliest ages, and not solved yet, and one wag put it, "If the poor only knew how much they were being talked about and discussed, they would quit being poor." As I interpret the idea or thought of the Secretary when he assigned me this subject, was, not to discuss the care of the poor generally, but draw a distinction between the care of the poor by counties, and the State, the word distinguished means "to discern," "to perceive," "to discriminate," "to separate," "to divide," "to mark," "to make distinction," "eminent," "famous," "extraordinary."

A village is a collection of individuals, a county is composed of all the individuals residing within a certain described and defined section of the State. The State is the representation of all the individuals residing in the villages, cities and counties of the State, the distinguishing feature between the Counties and the State is the geographical lines, the imaginary lines.

The poor in the counties are cared for by Directors of the Poor and Poor Directors, the distinguishing feature is, the **poor**, there should be none, but there is.

The true meaning of charity is overlooked, both in the Counties and the State. Some through erroneous ideas of duty, others through economy, thereby defeating the very object and purpose of the law and command.

The prime object of charity is not to spend greater or less sums of money, but to uplift humanity, when this is done then those who have the care of the poor or afflicted have a proper idea of their duties. We have many of such Directors who care for the poor, not merely to sustain, but to help. The State has many Institutions, and men at the heads of them, that are a blessing to mankind.

May I mention a few? Mont Alto, Cresson, Polk, Elwyn, Pittsburg, Edgewood, Spring City and others.

With these I should name the following Correctional Institutions, Morganza, Huntingdon, Bellefonte. While the Department of Education and Health are a source of rich blessings to the citizens of the State, which was demonstrated the past year in the scourge of Infantile Paralysis, the last and perhaps the greatest source of charity from which humanity is blest, is our very efficient Board of Public Charities. Through this Board more human blessings have come to the poor and afflicted of the State than all others combined. The almshouses, State Institutions and Hospitals, as we find them at present in the State, are testimonial of their interest, zeal and watchful care over the poor and unfortunate of the Commonwealth, and are monuments, bearing the superscription, Work of the Board of Public Charities. Need I refer you to the awful condition of these not more than a score of years ago?

Charity means love, and these gentlemen have this virtue within them, which compelled a complete change, uplifting humanity and a blessing to all.

A promiscuous giving, that is not actuated by human interest and sympathy will more likely harm than help the recipient. Alms-giving, while it may be the expression, is never the essence of Charity.

The Poor House is the fundamental institution for the poor and poor relief in America. It cares for all the abjectly destitute not otherwise provided for. Its shelter, is the guarantee against starvation



which the County or Poor District offers to all, no matter how unfortunate or degraded, this being true, it is the greatest benevolent institution we have in the State. And you who have been honored by the people, and chosen as Directors of the Poor, occupy the most honored, as well as the most charitable position in the County.

The great multiplicity of laws on our statutes, all agree in one thing in regard to the duties of the Directors of the poor and is this, they shall provide all things necessary for the care and maintenance of the poor in the District. How generous the State has made the provisions for the maintenance of its poor, nothing small about this, yet it is wonderful how pinching and grudgingly some of the Poor Directors are when it becomes necessary to spend money for the poor or give relief. It is always prudent to investigate, but when found necessary, there should be no hesitancy, except the exercising of good judgment. Think of it, you are not only the dispensers of the funds in the Treasury, but you have the keys also. I heard of a woman complaining that she did not get more relief than her neighbor, because she paid more taxes, and upon being asked how much tax she paid, she replied, "Sixty Dollars," while her neighbor only paid Forty Dollars, upon investigation, it was found that each were drawing the rents from four houses, each owned. Another instance which came under my own personal observation was in my own County. A woman was drawing One Hundred Dollars relief, per year, and had drawn this for several years. I made an investigation of the case. She was a widow with nine children. She used the relief given her, together with her pension which she drew from the Government to purchase a small farm. Through the farm, she was able to keep the family together, and with the relief pay for it. I recommended the continuance of the relief another year, when the farm would be paid for, this was money or relief wisely administered, otherwise the county would have had the nine children to look after and support. To the present we owe a well-directed, concentrated effort to help the poor and weak and submerger out of their helplessness, and place them upon a solid footing.

We have over Fifteen Hundred laws on our Statute books, pertaining to the care of the poor, almost each county is a law unto itself, and outside of the one general principal they differ noticeably as to the management, the number of Directors, compensation, relief, etc.

How much better it would be for all had we but one general law under which all would be governed and upon which all would act.

At the Convention held in 1892, I think, a resolution was passed, requesting that the Legislature provide for a Committee to codify the Poor Laws of the State, this was brought about through the efforts of the founder of this Association, R. D. McGonnigle. The Committee worked most faithfully and earnestly, they worked out and presented a most complete and excellent law for enactment.

On account of its providing for a Department of Charities in the State and repealing of all special and general laws, pertaining to the care of the Poor, it never got out of the Committee, after being presented and referred to it, simply because it displaced some overseers of the poor, and changed a few Directors in a few Counties, made the Board of Public Charities, the Department of Charities, with full and complete supervision of all the Charities of the State. Thus was defeated the best and wisest legislation in regard to the Care of the Poor of the State, that was ever enacted or presented for enactment. One in which all regret.

Our good but deceased friend and fellow worker of this Association, the Honorable E. P. Gould of Erie, when a Representative had this law, with the first ten sections eliminated, enacted into a law, but on account of a certain county yet being in her sins, having no Poor House, and working under the Overseer System, the Governor refused to approve the Law.

The care of the poor in Counties of the State have so many distinguishing features, that it would be hard to draw a line discerning the difference. I am asked to show the work of the Counties as distinguished from the State in the care of the Poor.

The State has no care whatever over the Poor of the Counties. They have provided by Law for the Board of Public Charities, and given them certain rights, privileges and authority in an advisory way. Why have they not the power and authority that other Departments of the State exercise and enjoy, and are equipped with?

Our very efficient Board of Public Charities and Committee of Lunacy know more of the conditions in regard to the care of the poor, afflicted and insane of the State, their needs and requirements, than all others combined. Why do we not have a "Department of Charities?" Why does the Department of Education, the Department of Health and others have full power and authority, to say and do what care in their judgment they may deem for the best interest of the affairs of the State that come under their supervision.

Were our most excellent Board of Public Charities, created into a Department of the State, under fixed laws and requirements, with unrestricted rights, to act for the best interest of all under their supervision, a different state of affairs would exist. A general poor law would be enacted, each county would have the same requirements, and the Board of Public Charities would have a common interest in all, and no distinguished feature in the care if the Poor District, County, and State, a distinction without a difference.

I want it understood that I am not finding fault or criticising any degree the management, control or authority of the Department of Education and Health, for I most sincerely endorse these Departments, and most heartily their work, the heads of these Departments are my friends and are most Honorable efficient and courteous officials. Charity in one form or other is as old as humanity, philanthropy never was an element in the world Jesus Christ made it such, His gospel was the law of love, and all forms of charity have been taken from his doctrine, in his hands philanthropy became no longer local, partial, narrow, but wide as the world and lofty as heaven, the world has not yet begun to realize that we should love our neighbors as ourselves, but through this spirit, and theory, eyes have been given to the blind, speech to the deaf: We have kindly and lovingly provided for the insane and idiotic, instead of leaving them to the accidental cruelty or neglect of ignorance, we have provided relief for the poor, the great pestilences which caused such loss of life and destruction of health, have been stamped out, the conditions of city life is as healthful as country. The State has been forced to become the protector of the poor as well as the agent of the powerful.

The Board of Public Charities has assumed these duties, and through them and their untiring efforts, we can rejoice together over what has been accomplished for the care, maintenance and treatment of the poor, insane and unfortunate and afflicted citizens of the State.

Through the Board of Public Charities the County care of the insane was brought about, which relieved the state to a great extent, and a help to the Counties who have made provisions for this class, a kind and human act toward this class.

They are therefore advisory and helpful, as well as watchful and critical, but with all through and for the best interest of the inmate, and the institution and its management. In this there is a distinguishing feature, and should be. (Applause.)

Mr. Mackin (Acting Chairman): I presume it is the intention of the President to continue with the program, and I will introduce next Mr. Frank B. Snively, of Dauphin County, who will speak on the subject: "The Value and Use of the Farm in Relation to the Poor District."

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### THE VALUE AND USE OF THE FARM IN RELATION TO THE POOR DISTRICT.

Frank B. Snively, Purchasing Agent, Dauphin County, Poor Board,  
Harrisburg, Pa.

The Farm is valuable to the Poor District, when it is sufficiently productive to yield crops which show a profit on the money invested, taking present day values of land and overhead charges as a basis in computing the earnings.

Where the Poor District Farm has become surrounded with City dwellings or manufacturing plants the land is too valuable from an investment standpoint for use as a farm, and it therefore becomes a partial liability upon the District as the money secured from its sale if invested would yield more than the land could be made to yield as farm land.

In this connection let me refer to two farms. The one adjoins the City limits in the heart of a prosperous Coal District covering acres of valuable coal land that would sell today for a sum sufficient to maintain the poor of that particular County from the interest alone if the money were invested at the usual six per cent rate. The other is situated within the City limits of a certain third class City adjoining many beautiful homes. If this farm were staked off into building lots and sold, it is my firm belief that sufficient revenue could be derived therefrom to purchase acreage enough and erect thereon modern buildings and still have a substantial balance.

Farms of this description can never show a balance on the right side of the ledger.

Our forefathers in most cases very wisely provided a certain amount of land in connection with "Houses of Employment" as a means of employing the inmates who are able to work to produce at least a part of the food necessary for their maintenance.

The poor farm is a valuable asset, especially so, when it is administered by competent men who understand the rudiments of scientific farming, coupled with good judgment and common sense, and who apply the same to build up the fertility of the soil and make it produce its maximum.

The more humus we plow down on our farms, whether it be of the Legume family such as clover, alfalfa, soy beans, cow-peas, or vetch, or the refuse of our stables, the better results will we obtain in crop production and consequently will make the farm of more value and use to the District.

The foundation of any farm is the stock that provides this humus, the best stock being the dairy cow and that other most valuable farm animal, the hog. All farms should be stocked with the best grade of cows, such as will produce the maximum quantity of milk, and hogs of a good breed in numbers sufficient to supply all the lard and pork used in the Institution, the cows and hogs being essential in making the farm a paying proposition.

All farms should be able, with proper cultivation, to produce their own vegetables, and only such should be grown as can be used in the Institution. The Truck Patch should be equipped with an irrigation system so that under all conditions you are certain to obtain from one to three crops per season. Potatoes, cabbage, onions, carrots, turnips, sweet corn and peas, should be raised in sufficient quantity to supply all the demands. The Truck Patch should be highly fertilized with stable manure, and to avoid a failure of crops in dry season from lack of moisture the irrigation system should be used to force the vegetation.

On the farm proper our rotation should be such as the climate warrants. Corn being the most valuable grain on the farm, let us grow as much as we can. A silo or two should also be a part of the farm equipment. A part of the crops should be sown for ensilage to keep up the production of milk, for feeding of young stock and beef cattle. The ear corn should be used for the fattening of hogs and the feeding of horse stock.

By the use of the silo, we eliminate oats, using the Silo-corn ground for wheat rotation and builder of grass fields. Growing clovers should also be given particular attention, as they are gatherers of Nitrogen, which with the use of lime every fourth or fifth rotation will produce the best results in clover. In sowing our seed, red clover, alsike and alfalfa should be used to give the best results as the hay crop is one of the most valuable and a barn filled with this valuable roughage is a wonderful help in maintaining and wintering a larger percentage of cattle.

The farmer should be a competent man, schooled in all branches of modern farming, with executive ability to produce the best results with a minimum of cost. He should understand the raising of hogs, the dairy, building up of sterile soils and understand the proper rotation of crops suitable to his soil and climate. In fact he must be efficient in all lines, as efficiency today applies to all lines of business success, so that we as Directors must see that it is applied to the farm to make it of the most Value and Use to the Poor District.

We should have modern barns well lighted and ventilated, with plenty of windows to admit as much sunshine as possible. The ceiling should be high. The cool air should be taken at the ceiling and the foul air expelled through ducts the inlets of which should be about eighteen (18) inches from the floor, and the outlets should extend to the peak of the barn roof.

Plenty of sunshine and pure air will keep your stock healthy and help to kill disease breeding germs. Floors, feeding troughs and drains should be concrete, with the exception the stalls. These should have a covering of compressed cork.

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All barns should have a pit or a well into which to drain all liquid excretions of the cattle, this being the most valuable fertilizer on the place. Metal fixtures should be used throughout. Lime should be used instead of paint for interior work. This in connection with plenty of running water for cleansing and drinking purposes will make a sanitary barn capable of producing a high grade of milk and healthy cows free from tuberculosis and other diseases.

Theoretically as well as practically, we should be able to demonstrate to our tax payers that the value of the Poor Farm is not intended solely for the purpose of giving work to and supplying food for the inmates, but that it has a far more reaching purpose. To wit; demonstrating new and modern ideas in the cultivation of crops, building up of soils, value of improved machinery, and modern housing conditions for the stock.

In conclusion I would say, that there is no business today that requires more thought, judgment and business tact than a farm, and that if we as Directors can start the right sentiment with good results on the Poor Farm, we will merit the approval of the tax payers of our community, by proving to them that the value of the farm to the Poor District, when properly handled, is inestimable. (Applause).

The Chairman: Ladies and gentlemen: I will present Dr. Woodbury, who will address us on "The Use of Mechanical Restraint in the Care of the Insane."

Dr. Woodbury: Ladies and Gentlemen: I will ask your permission to say a few words on Brother Colborn's paper, and say that he rather sprung a surprise upon us in giving us such a fine talk. I am sure some did not hear or properly acknowledge the compliment he paid. He referred to the change of name of the Board of Public Charities to a Department. As you refer to Shakespeare you call to mind what the young lady of Verona said: "what is in a name."

The Board of Public Charities is doing exactly the same work as the Department, and they could not do any more work in that line if it were a Department. An Act passed in 1913 giving more power to the Board of Public Charities to carry out its recommendations has given it authority to do this work that he desires to see carried out. I think there is no reason for us to be concerned about the name of the Board of Public Charities.

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## REMARKS ON THE USE OF MECHANICAL RESTRAINT IN THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

By Frank Woodbury, M. D., Secretary to the Committee on Lunacy of Pennsylvania.

It is a great privilege to be permitted to speak to this earnest, intelligent and philanthropic audience, composed of men and women, who are actively engaged in caring for the dependent and defective classes of the community, the group which our efficiency experts are wont to call the "scrap heap of humanity." Occupying a prominent position among these dependents whom we regard as our brethren fallen by the way side and sadly in need of help, are the class of the indigent insane. It has always appeared to me that individuals belonging to this class have a double claim upon our sympathy: first because they

are poor and helpless and need custodial care; and **second** because they are insane and sick and therefore need proper medical treatment so that as many as possible may return to take their places in society.

One of the most encouraging developments of modern social life is the quickening of the public conscience upon the subject of our duty to the mentally afflicted, and the gratifying growth of public sentiment towards doing more than we have yet accomplished in the care and treatment of the indigent insane.

It is significant that with the increased knowledge of insanity and of the causes of mental defect and mental disease, which has come to us, of recent years, there has appeared a perfectly rational demand for the prevention of insanity. This is entirely in line with the development of modern medicine, which searches for the cause of a disease, in order that it may intelligently and scientifically conquer it and prevent its reappearance.

I shall not have time to discuss the prevention of insanity, my task this morning is to present a few points in connection with the treatment of the patient.

I will call your attention in the first place to the fact that mental disorders require special care and treatment which can rarely be provided at home and can only be obtained in an institution, therefore it is necessary that the patient shall be placed in a hospital as promptly as possible. As this may be contrary to the wishes of the patient, the law gives authority to those in charge, to detain the individual and prevent him from escaping. This is restraint, and, so far as these institutions fulfill their purpose of segregation of the insane and feeble-minded patients, they are custodial institutions, and do properly and legally restrain the inmates by physical means. However, this feature is minimized and kept in the background as much as possible, by those charged with the duty of treating the patients, and every effort is made to contribute to their comfort and welfare, and, as they progress towards recovery, an increasing degree of freedom is given to them, until they are allowed to go home on parole or discharged finally from the institution.

What is understood, generally, by Mechanical Restraint, and what I wish to speak about this morning is different from the general custodial care. It is individual and personal in its application and consists in the use of certain apparatus designed to restrict the freedom of the movements of the body or the limbs. The old brutal appliances of this character have become obsolete, and the modern forms of restraint are classed as humane. Pinel has been depicted taking off the chains from the poor insane at LaSalpetriere, and has been regarded as the pioneer of non-restraint; but in reality he advocated the substitution of the camisole for the harsher methods that were then in use.

The special forms of apparatus which may be regarded as humane are the camisole, the restraint-sheet, the belt and wristlets, and the muff. In the same list some would include the wet and dry pack, the continuous bath and confinement in bed, but these are more properly regarded as therapeutic resources rather than as restraining methods.

What I would like to emphasize in this discussion, is the underlying principle, which should govern their use and that is that they shall only be applied for the welfare of the patient. As it is assumed that if he were in his normal condition he would not desire to injure others, it may still be regarded as promoting his welfare when the

apparatus is applied to prevent him from doing what he would not wish to do if he were well, that is to do violence to others around him. It must be remembered that mechanical apparatus is humiliating to the patient and often annoys and angers him, and therefore should be avoided as a routine treatment.

The rules then that would govern the application of restraint are these:

1. That it must be humane.
2. That it should be resorted to only in emergencies and for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the patient.
3. That it should be used only after examination and by direction of the physician in charge. It must also be made part of the records of the case.
4. That the restraint should never be continuous. Special attention should be paid to preventing abrasions and circulation disorders.
5. That special study should be made of the condition and personal inclinations of the patient, who appears to require restraint, in order that his attention may be diverted and his interest excited in suitable employment, which would give him an outlet for his physical energy, and occupation and training for his disordered mind.
6. Where the attendants are properly trained and are carefully supervised the necessity for mechanical restraint is reduced to the minimum.

It appears, therefore, that occupation, industrial, vocational, or diversional is the great remedy for insanity, and indeed, it takes the place of mechanical restraint in the treatment of the insane in our best institutions. In fact it appears from the statistics that as employment increases restraint decreases. Recently, I visited an institution for the insane in a neighboring State. Of the nearly 600 patients on the list 88 per cent. were usefully employed, and there was no patient restrained, or in seclusion. We have among our State Hospitals, one which with a thousand patients, has not one in restraint. Out of nearly 11,000 patients now receiving care and treatment in the State Hospitals of Pennsylvania, only 59 or one-half of one per cent. of the population were in restraint last month. If the Legislature at the coming session will provide more accommodations for patients, so as to relieve the over-crowding, the proportion of those restrained may be still further reduced.

It was my intention in appearing before you to speak particularly upon the use of restraint in the County Hospitals and Almshouses; but as my time has expired, I will sum up my remarks in a concluding sentence. The patient who requires frequent or constant mechanical restraint in a County Hospital should be transferred to a State Hospital where his case can be more closely studied and employment supplied suitable to his needs, so that mechanical restraint will no longer be needed.

Modern psychiatry supports humane sentiment in declaring that mechanical restraint has no place in the treatment of the insane except in cases of emergency where it may temporarily be used for medical or surgical reasons, to prevent self injury and to protect the patient. (Applause).

The President: I see there is a gentleman who just came into the room, and I am sure we would all like to have a word from him. Senator Plymouth W. Snyder.

Senator Snyder: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been called upon to make a speech, but I assure you I am not prepared. However, I want to say to you that I am very much interested in this work, and am glad you came to Blair County this year with the Convention. I am sorry I could not attend all the sessions of the convention, and I consider it a privilege to be here with you today. You have one of the greatest works, to my mind, of any organization in the country in the care of the indigent insane and in the care of the poor. I remember well the evolution which has been going on in Blair County, in regard to the care of the poor.

Blair County was organized out of Huntingdon County in 1846. The first thing we did was to provide for public buildings, the Court House and jail, of course. We also provided for the Almshouse, or Poor House, as it is sometimes called. It was built here on the right of this building. I remember the old building well, it was considered an up-to-date structure at that time. I remember when I was a boy, a neighbor of ours was over-seer, or Superintendent of the place, and I came out here with his son and we would go all through the building. When I think of some of the sights and scenes in that building, I am horror stricken. It was built on the side of a hill, a sort of a bank-barn effect. It was considered a good building in that day. There was a basement to the building, and the first thing that met my gaze was the barred windows, then two flights of steps leading up onto the porch. I recall an instance, and I cannot get it out of my mind, and that was at the left hand window, as you enter the building, a poor woman, crazy, stark mad, and she stood at that barred window and swore constantly. Also in that same basement was kept an idiot who had descended almost to the form of a beast. That was the best they had at that time, which was in the late fifties. Another thing, ladies and gentlemen, people would go there and they would show them these people in the cells. They would show them to visitors, and thought it funny. They called one "straight edge," and another "Old Mary." Mary was one of the brightest women in the surrounding country before she became afflicted. I remember when the fire alarm sounded, and we soon learned that the fire was out of the City. We started for the fire and when we got here we saw great flames pouring out of the Almshouse. It was a great blessing. The place was destroyed.

The authorities then came to the conclusion that it would not do to have the moderately insane in the county poor house. So the County Commissioners built this Hospital for the Insane. Every county in the state should have a similar place to keep their insane who do not require close confinement. I am sure this institution has been a great blessing to our County.

I know that Dr. Sommer does not want me to speak of it, but I want to tell you that he is one of the most humane and up-to-date physicians who is at the head of an institution of this kind anywhere. I remember a little instance that occurred some time ago: The Doctor came to me and said: "Where can I get a loom?" I said: "What are you going to do with a loom?" He said: "We have an old lady out there who can't do anything else, but she can run a loom, and I believe in keeping everybody as busy as possible." It wasn't long until we found a loom, and the ladies got to weaving and forgot that they were crazy.



I am glad that you give these things to the press. Publicity is a wonderful agency. It reminds me of the story of the little boy who had a very rich Aunt, and his father and mother were poor. His mother told him he must pray for the things he wanted for Christmas. The lad began to pray and name over the various things that he wanted Santa to bring him. His mother said: 'You don't want to pray so loud, the Lord can hear you even if you only whisper, and the young lad said: 'Yes, but I want Aunty to hear me.' You will never get legislation until you get public sentiment back of what you want. I have sat in three Legislatures; two terms in the House and one in the Senate. I have tried to get things through that interested you, and I remember of Dr. Sommer coming to Harrisburg with a satchel full of data and pamphlets, showing the horrible increase in feeble-mindedness. We got some of this literature to the members of the Legislature. We had an audience with the Governor, and pointed out what the institution was doing; how important it was, etc. And with all the thought and preparation we put into it we couldn't get what we wanted. We have to keep at it. These meetings will accomplish what you want after you get the public interested in and back of you. The proposition that a county can keep its insane has been demonstrated and proven and we cannot understand why the State will not give us a little more money. Publish these things. Tell it to the members of the Legislature. Talk about it. Write letters to the Legislators. Send them post cards, telegrams, and delegations to interview them. Keep after it.

I have exhausted my time, and thank you for the kind attention and hope you will succeed in whatever legislation you are after. (Applause).

The President: Of course, we all have to do something. We can't afford to throw money around indiscriminately, even to help along anything we may be interested in. I have done some little of it, and am willing to do more. There is no reason why we can't get legislation if we get busy. We will have to get together.

I will introduce the next speaker on the program. Dr. McKinniss will present "The Function of a City Home and Hospital.

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## THE FUNCTION OF THE CITY HOME AND HOSPITAL.

Dr. C. R. McKinniss, Superintendent, Pittsburgh City Home and Hospital, Bridgeville, Pa.

It gives me much pleasure and inspiration to meet with this Association today—to hear you discuss the many phases of caring for society's dependents and see the progress you are making in solving these problems. They are the same the world over, though in the congested centers in and about our large cities the need is more acute and often assumes larger proportions.

Along the shore of the stream where the current is rapid and rough we find the wreckage and driftwood. So it is with our present day civilization; where the struggle is more intense and competition for the necessities of life is keenest, where the influences of dissipation and wrong living are ever present, there we find the wreckage and

drift as men, women, and those dependent on them, dropping to the side and requiring the help of their fellowmen and women to finish the course they are unable to travel alone.

It is but right that this help should come from all walks of life in proportion to their ability to assist and should be ample to provide more than mere existence and medical service of the first quality, though not necessarily of great expense. No member of society can shun his responsibility in this matter any more than he can the educational system of our public schools or the great question of national preparedness. These questions and responsibilities are the strong ties that bind the individual to the great humane organization we call society. It was Carlyle who wrote, "Men cannot live isolated. We are all bound together for mutual good or mutual misery, as living nerves in the same body. No highest man can disunite himself from the lowest.

Under our present methods this assistance is extended in many ways. Thus the unorganized and unannounced assistance of the thousands of men and women can only be estimated. The organized efforts of our charitable societies such as The Associated Charities, Society for the Improvement of the Poor, The Hebrew Relief Society, The Salvation Army and many others cover a wider field and in a more thorough way, but all these in time reach their limit of help and then the burden is laid on the broad, though at times unwilling, shoulders of the tax-payer, who must do his share in helping the weaker brother by providing a home for the homeless and a place for care and treatment of the sick. In doing this the tax should be ample to give the comforts of a home and the treatment in a hospital well equipped for scientific work, but should not be permitted to become a heavy burden on the tax-payer, who is rarely a grumbler when it comes to voting a tax or bond issue for charitable purposes. To emphasize this point I have only to cite the recent results in Philadelphia, where by a vote of the people the City's indebtedness was increased by several millions of dollars for the betterment of the City Almshouse and Hospital. No stronger appeal can be made than for this purpose.

We should discourage the gloomy spectre of the Almshouse and Poor-house. It should be a Home and a Hospital, not with the object of making it more inviting to the unworthy, but many of our charges feel their position keenly enough without any additional notice that they are receiving charity.

Will Carleton may have described the conditions the time he wrote, "Over the Hills to the Poor-house" with his graphic word picture of the neglect and poverty in old age, but it would certainly only apply to the exceptional case today, and because the Home furnishes food and lodging without cost to the individual it is no less as worthy a charity as the most scientific treatment in a modern charity hospital or sanitarium.

The chief function of the City Home and Hospital is the dispensing of the appropriation of the City Council for charitable purposes. In the general manner of conducting this Department strict economy must be exercised. To have economy the organization of the Department must have ever in mind efficiency of the individual and the magnitude of the work to be done. The City of Pittsburgh is ready to assume the responsibility of assisting those who are legal residents and require help, but it is no less a duty to investigate every admission to learn if this responsibility belongs to us or to our neighbors. We all

know how prone the ne'er-do-well and the dependent person is to find his way to the cities. The tramp, the prostitute, the drug addict, the criminal, the insane and those defective mentally seem drawn by some magnetic force toward the city and many, sooner or later, come into the hands of the Department of Charities and thus to the Home and Hospital. During the year 1915 there were 3,728 persons cared for and treated at the Pittsburgh City Home and Hospital and about half that number at the North Side City Home, which has since been consolidated with the former institution; 689 night lodgers were sheltered and 1,928 meals were served to transient persons. The number of days maintained for the year was 553,673. Thirteen insane persons and sane were returned to their residence outside the City.

The class of patients and inmates received is an interesting one. Many have gone the rounds of the various hospitals and charitable societies; many have tried and tried again to live without assistance but only to fail; many have refused to try again after they have once learned that someone will help them if they do not help themselves; and some need only temporary tiding over their difficulties. Most who come are grateful for what they receive and do what they can to show appreciation, while others demand more than they can receive because at one time their ancestors were tax-payers. We have another class of inmates who also come to the Home—that is the able-bodied out of a job. It is our duty to find this type employment at once and as there is plenty of work about the farm they are soon given something to do in return for the accommodation they receive. Some of them will work readily while others require more than ordinary persuasion, and this latter class has been a problem to all who have to deal with them.

This is not done to cause any hardship for the inmate but is only to follow out the course that they have come asking for help and are asked to give something in return. To show how this works out, let me cite our experience during the winter of 1914-1915, at a time when industrial conditions in the Pittsburgh district were at a low ebb and the population of our Home Department was at the highest point ever known. At the meal hour the able-bodied men were directed to go with one of the employees to do some work assigned, with the understanding that if they did not go they must leave the farm. Anyone claiming to be sick was at once examined by a physician. As a result we had a group of fairly good workers during the winter, ranging from 100 to 200. It was necessary to keep them under the direction of a man whom they good-naturedly designated as the "Bum Boss," but they accomplished some work and had less time for fault-finding. We have never felt that the Home in providing the physical comforts also gave the privilege of disgruntled fault-finding and idleness.

I would like to tell you some of the methods used to keep the inmates employed, trusting that you will do likewise and we may both be benefited.

First:—Rewards. As an inducement to work, rewards in the shape of tobacco and pipes are given. Those who work are placed at a table for their meals where the dietary is better, or their sleeping quarters are made more congenial. With us this favored group is self designated "the 400 and its charmed circle is as jealously guarded by its members as that from which it received the name.

Second:—The last and most effective is the alternative of working or being discharged from the Home. I do not want you to understand by anything I have said that a homeless and destitute inmate who is

so infirm that he cannot work is coerced into working, but one who is able to do something to assist about the institution is required to do so.

In our Hospital Department, if our results are based on our death rate or the percentage of cures, it would not compare well with those institutions who are able to select or reject the patients who apply for admission. We wish to protest strongly against a condition which is common in some of the large cities, where hospitals and physicians who find their patients rapidly approaching the end arrange their transfer to the City Hospital. A condition of this kind is controlled in some cities in which one making a transfer of a patient so seriously ill that death results in 24 hours is subject to fine. We all know the primary purpose of a hospital is for the cure or alleviation of the suffering of the sick, but we have long since learned that this does not always occur and some of our patients must die. When they are received, the possibility of their death should be considered and their treatment be along the lines for the best interest of the patient rather than to manipulate the mortality rate. The tendency is to accumulate a large number of patients, suffering with chronic ailments, who must be cared for. They should be made comfortable with warm, clean bedding and a dietary which may be simple and plain but should be of sufficient caloric value for the individual. Their medical and surgical needs must be attended to and clinical records made at intervals. It is in this group that some of the most interesting clinical material is found.

In the Pittsburgh City Home and Hospital, which is part of the Department of Charities of the City of Pittsburgh, directed by Mr. John J. McKelvey, a member of the Mayor's Cabinet, we have in the Home Department 346 inmates, in the Hospitals 275 (General Hospitals 217, Tuberculosis Hospital 58), Insane 1,236, Nursery 6, Employees 140. To care for this large family the City of Pittsburgh has invested \$1,000,000 in a plant consisting of a farm of 1,000 acres, buildings and equipment, located in a beautiful country district 15 miles from the city, away from the noise and smoke, accessible by railroad and macadamized road. The reception and treatment of patients is conducted by a medical staff of five physicians, who meet daily from 10 to 12 A. M. to examine the patients, discuss the diagnosis and outline the treatment. One evening each week is devoted to review of the current medical literature. There is a well equipped laboratory where a Wasserman reaction on blood and urine analysis of each new admission is made, beside post-mortem examination and tissue work, also the examination of milk and water. There are available for consultation specialists in the various departments of medical science. There is a room fitted for Roentgen Ray work, rooms for hydrotherapeutic treatments, also rooms for surgery. There is a Training School for Nurses, which we hope to have recognized by the State Board of Registration of Nurses during the present school year. Records and treatment sheets of each patient are kept and notes made of the final disposition of the case.

The supplies of the institution are obtained through the Department of Supplies of the City on competitive bids and all bills are paid after being sanctioned by the Director of the Department and the City Controller. An account is kept of the daily per capita food cost of each group of (Home, Hospital and Asylum) patients, as well as employees, also the food waste from the dining-rooms is checked at intervals of one week during the year. There is also kept an account of the cost of all new work and repairs, as well as the farm, dairy, piggery and chickery.



There is also another feature that should not be omitted in the discussion of the function of an institution of this kind and that is the educational opportunities which it presents. This is not only to the medical staff and nurses of the institution but to the whole community of which it is a part. Thus the visits of the Mayor and members of the City Council give them a better knowledge of our needs than would our requests presented in the yearly budget. The meeting of medical societies at the institution stimulates the work and also gives an opportunity to study disease conditions that are not common. The work in conjunction with the various charitable organizations and with the Juvenile Court helps to correlate the efforts to accomplish the same end. The great educational opportunity, however, is with the public at large, who are encouraged to visit the institution which they support, and every opportunity is taken to let them know what is being done and what they are getting for their money.

In these few minutes I have tried to tell you something of the functions of the City Home and Hospital and you will pardon me if much I have said has been about the institution in which I am most interested and about which I know the most. We feel that the Pittsburg City Home and Hospital is filling part of its function, but the field is large and there is much yet that can be done. (Applause).

The President: We will now have the pleasure of a paper by Mr. James L. Reilly of Wilkes-Barre.

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### DISTINCTION BETWEEN CASES FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR RELIEF.

James L. Reilly, Secretary Central Poor District, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The subject assigned to me, the "Distinction Between Cases for Indoor and Outdoor Relief," is one on which volumes might be written and on which in an ensuing discussion we are certain to find wide divergence of opinion. It is a question requiring the utmost care and discriminating judgment on the part of the Director in order to decide the better method for the handling of each individual case. Therefore to lay down specific rules to guide us in the administration of Indoor and Outdoor relief is indeed futile.

In the general consideration of the question, I have taken it for granted that it is understood that by Outdoor Relief is meant temporary relief granted a family in their own home as distinguished from institutional care. I do not know that I can handle the subject better than by viewing it from the standpoint of the method in vogue in our own District.

The Central Poor District of Luzerne County probably heads the list of Districts in the State of Pennsylvania for the amount of Outdoor relief granted during the year 1915. The actual money expended being about one hundred thousand dollars, this amount does not include eleven thousand dollars for the transportation and care of Tuberculosis patients maintained at White Haven Sanatorium or sent to Mont Alto, Hamburg and Cresson. Neither does it cover about three thousand dollars spent for Medical examinations, affidavits and appropriations to the "United Charities."

From the above figures it is evident that the Directors have a firm and abiding faith in the efficacy and humanity of Outdoor relief. We, in our District, believe that when the poor laws were first formulated, it was the intent of our law makers, who, presumably represent the sentiment of a majority of the citizens of our Commonwealth to, in so far as possible avoid breaking up the family ties; it is impossible to find an institution so efficient that it can take the place of a good mother in rearing her children.

An almshouse environment, no matter how splendidly organized, is not a place for children during the years when the lessons so often leave a favorable or fatal impress on their futures.

By all the laws of nature, the home is the unit of civilization; The mother as its logical head draws the members into closer union by ties of religion and love, making it a distinct but necessary atom in the great scheme of civilization. So our aim is to give, if at all possible, a family the right to remain such, and having this in mind, unless there are very grave reasons for doing otherwise we believe the poor widow or the deserted wife should have all the assistance possible in order that she may keep her little ones together: of course this involves the expenditure of a considerable amount of money, for in the history of our District some families have been supported in this way for many years.

We believe, however, that it is justified by the results obtained. It is certainly a source of the greatest satisfaction when the widow is able, finally, to come to the Director and say that, at last, her family through the assistance given in the way of Outdoor Relief have reached a point where they are self-sustaining.

On the other hand, if there are no children involved, we believe just as firmly that for temporary relief the person or persons should be sent to the Almshouse.

We have taken it for granted that Outdoor Relief means just what the name implies, temporary relief or assistance as opposed to complete support or maintenance.

I think the maximum amount expended on any one family in our District would probably be about twenty five dollars per month. This amount however, would not cover the expenditure in the case of a family quarantined for contagious disease: such cases vary from forty dollars per month to thirteen hundred per year, the amount expended in 1915 for the care of the "Norman Leper case."

I can find no better occasion than this to mention the fact that this Leper case has been quarantined in the City of Wilkes-Barre for more than two years, notwithstanding that every effort was made to find some place for the man.

It does seem that the care and treatment of Leprosy should be a National or at least a State duty, and that it is manifestly unfair to saddle such a cost upon a single district.

Now as to the class of Indoor Relief cases. We believe that all persons Male or Female who are single, or at least have no dependents should be sent to the "Home": there can be no question of our ability to care for such cases in a well regulated institution, where the best medical attention, careful nursing, good diet, clean bed and sanitary conditions prevail, in a far better manner than to attempt to aid them on the outside, either by boarding in private families or possibly furnishing food while they attempt to exist in a small room or shack under the most indifferent conditions.

Viewing Outdoor relief entirely from a financial standpoint it is very often more economical to care for a family by that means than to resort to the institution, for the reason that in our District the cost of maintenance in the "Home" is about two dollars and fifty cents per week: so, if you were to admit a family say, of six persons the expense would be about fifteen dollars per week.

As I stated in the beginning, this subject is one on which the members of the Convention may hold different opinions and I would be very pleased to hear the matter fully discussed in order that we may profit by the experience of others. (Applause.)

The President: The next paper will be presented by Mr. C. F. Loesel of Erie.

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### BURIAL OF THE POOR.

Charles F. Loesel, Erie, Pa.

I have been selected to write a short paper on the burial of paupers. We have an Act of Assembly governing the burial or disposition of paupers of which I am sure the most of you are familiar with. The act itself is a drastic measure. It allows no freedom. Paupers bodies must be turned over for anatomical purposes. When science is to reap any advantage there should be no exceptions. The man who spends day after day among unfortunates cannot but enter into their feelings. They invariably have a horror of the dissecting room, indeed it is characteristic of men to crave burial. It seems to have been planted in the human breast and one cannot but sympathize with the indigent when they protest against this disposition of their bodies. In many cases they have not been a charge to the public. We have several at the home in Erie that are of great assistance. It is true they have some infirmity and that such weakness has made them in name a ward of the State. They nevertheless give the best they have to improvements about the Home. They labor just as earnestly and with as much interest as though they were to benefit by what is accomplished. When such as these make an appeal against using their bodies for dissecting purposes it comes with some force. They have a right to ask for burial. They have not made the world poorer but have really done a service that if it could be properly compiled would place the County in debt to them. This applies not only to males but also to females found within our County Homes. I make a plea for such in this Convention. Let us exercise fair play in this matter. The fact that a man has been so unfortunate to land in a County home on account of reasons over which he had no control does not disbar him from consideration. Indeed it would be more to the credit of men to show consideration where it is deserved. It seems to me that legislative committee should take this matter and have it presented in a proper form to the next legislature and ask them, to modify the present measure so that it would apply to such cases as I have cited. I think some legislation along this line would in no way interfere with the work of science, and at the same time relieve County Stewards of tasks which their better natures rebel against.

The President: We will stand adjournment after the Report of the Committee on Resolutions by Mr. George B. Jeffries.

## RESOLUTIONS.

To The President, Officers and Members of the Convention:

We, the undersigned Committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions submit the following as a Report of the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved—

That the thanks of the Convention are due to the untiring efforts of the various efficient Officers for making this, the 42nd Annual Convention so interesting and profitable as well as pleasant to all.

The thanks are hereby tendered to the Hon. Judge, Thomas J. Baldridge for his very able and cordial address; to the Chamber of Commerce for their interest, financial assistance and substantial aid offered; the courtesies and hospitality extended the members in making our stay so pleasant. We hereby extend our sincere thanks to the members of Jaffa Temple for their most delightful and convenient place of meeting and particularly to Mr. Wilson Turner, Secretary, for his untiring efforts in behalf of the Convention. . . .

To the Board of Public Charities for their presence, able address and encouragement of its members and officers.

Special thanks of the Association are given to Mr. Emory Shute, President of the Auto Club of Altoona, and all the members of the Club who have furnished cars, also to Mr. John Drass of Hollidaysburg Auto Club and the members of that Association who have furnished cars for the use of the Association.

To Mr. Frank Stehle of the Bijou Theatre; the Silvermann Brothers of the Pastime Theatre and Mr. Wm. H. Orr for the Moving Pictures they furnished of the State Board of Health Exhibit.

We also wish to return our appreciation and thanks to Mr. E. E. C. Gibbs, President of the Huntingdon Motor Club and his associates for automobiles used in visiting the J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital and the Huntingdon Reformatory and the Local Officials of the Penna. Railroad Company for courtesies extended in connection with the special train to Huntingdon.

Our very special appreciation is due to Mr. T. B. Patton, General Superintendent of the Penna. Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, and his associates for the courtesies shown the members during their visit to the Institution and for the very pleasant luncheon given the members and for his address about the work of the Institution.

We recommend to the Committee on Legislation the careful consideration of such laws as may be for the best interest of the poor and insane of the State and we particularly call attention to the matter of further provision for the care of the feeble-minded women and children and the matter of adequate appropriations by the State for the proper care of the various public dependents.

Finally, but by no means of last importance we give our special and most hearty thanks to Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Sommer and their associates and the Directors of the Poor of Blair County for the courtesies and unbounded hospitality extended the Association.

The Convention has been greatly helped by the splendid publicity and good reports of the Convention of the Altoona papers—The Times, Mirror, Tribune and the Deutscher Volksfuehrer and the Tyrone Herald.



### Committee on Resolutions:

George B. Jeffries, Esq., Chairman, Fayette.  
 L. C. Colborn, Esq., Somerset.  
 J. R. Edwards, Huntingdon.  
 W. W. Hawkins, Washington.  
 Hays Culp, Blair.  
 R. W. Wolff, Westmoreland.  
 Mrs. I. R. Comfort, Chester.  
 Bromley Wharton, Philadelphia.  
 John Barrett, Luzerne.  
 J. M. Marshall, Indiana.  
 Frank Bausman, Lancaster.

The President:—Before adjournment we all want to hear a few words from Hon. J. D. Hicks of Altoona.

In response Mr. Hicks addressed the Convention briefly in regard to the importance of their work. It is a matter of regret that the absence of the stenographer prevented us from securing a record of the address for the proceedings. The remarks by Mr. Hicks were received with much approval by the Convention.

### WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION.

BY THE PRESIDENT: The Convention will please come to order. In the absence of Rev. F. D. Miller, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Altoona, who was to have made the opening prayer this evening, we will proceed with the programme.

I will first call for any unfinished business.

BY MR. D. A. MACKIN, of Retreat, Pa.: I think we have under the head of unfinished business, the unfinished business of the Committee on By-Laws. I do not think that they can be taken care of at this time, and I would like to make a motion on this occasion that the By-Laws, as revised and as suggested at the convention, be referred to the Executive Committee of the Association for further consideration, to be reported on by them at the Convention at Johnstown next year, prepared for final action. I believe that would be much more satisfactory and give all the members a chance to think of the subject and come there prepared for final action on the subject.

BY MR. W. G. THEURER, of Pittsburg, Pa.: I will second that motion.

BY THE PRESIDENT: It has been moved and seconded that the Committee on By-Laws hand the By-Laws to the Executive Committee, and they to report at the next meeting, is that your motion, Mr. Mackin? That it be referred to the Executive Committee?

BY MR. MACKIN: That it be referred to the Executive Committee and they report at the next meeting for final action. I feel, in putting this motion, that it ought to be presented for final action. I don't think it ought to go on indefinitely, and I feel that there is no better place to place it than with the Executive Committee.

The motion, upon being put by the President, carried unanimously.

BY MR. ANDREW S. MILLER, of Pittsburg, Pa.:

I have a matter to bring up under unfinished business. This morning, a friend who resides in Uniontown brought in the Resolutions and

they were about the best I have ever heard, but we want to emphasize it again. Now, I am going to make a motion to give a special vote of thanks to the automobilists of Hollidaysburg, Altoona, and of Huntingdon, for the splendid entertainment they have given us this afternoon. I have been at many an entertainment, but I do not think that we have ever been any better entertained than we were this afternoon with these gentlemen. They took us to one of the finest sanitariums in the country at Cresson and then through the beautiful mountains. I spent a Summer in the Berkshire's, but I never saw such gorgeous colorings, and I am sure that everyone here will say they never had a more pleasant and enjoyable afternoon.

And then I want to add to that also the Chamber of Commerce of Altoona for the splendid entertainment they have given us here, and especially I want to thank Doctor Sommer and his wife for the splendid luncheon we had out at their place this afternoon. I make all this as a motion and a vote of thanks to these people for the trouble and expense and time they have given in this splendid entertainment. The motion was duly seconded, and upon being put by the President, carried unanimously.

BY MR. MACKIN: There is just one other matter that appeals to me, in the fact that the By-Laws are unfinished. I do not think there is anything that provides for our representation at the National Conference of Charities and Correction, and I wish to offer a motion that the incoming President, Mr. Bohler, be authorized to attend the National Convention of the Charities at Pittsburg, in 1917 and that the expenses incurred at such convention be borne by the association.

BY MR. MILLER: I second the motion.

The motion, upon being put by the President, carried unanimously.

BY MR. GEORGE B. JEFFRIES, of Uniontown, Pa.:

Mr. President: If you will read the resolutions as they were presented at Hollidaysburg you will find that the resolutions covered the very matters to which the gentleman from Allegheny calls attention at this time. I do not object to his repeating them, because repetition will never hurt a good thing. I think that we gave good attention to the matter of resolutions. I am very glad and I thank the gentleman from Allegheny County for calling attention to these matters again, which were in the resolutions when they were presented at the close of the morning session.

BY MR. MACKIN: I think Mr. Jeffries is right, Mr. Chairman. I am sure they covered everything that might happen for the next two or three weeks.

BY THE PRESIDENT: I think Mr. Jeffries covered everything that is to be covered and quite a little more. I appreciate the fact, Mr. Jeffries, in behalf of the local automobile owners. I know that the local people couldn't have handled the party at all if it hadn't been for them. I wouldn't object to a hundred resolutions for the gas and wear and tear on their machines. I will entertain a hundred motions on that.

Is there any other unfinished business?

If not, we will go on with the programme.

The first subject is "The Provision for Various Classes of Children Made by the Institutions and Agencies Under the Supervision of the

Board of Public Charities," by Mrs. Elsie V. S. Middleton, Special Representative of the Board, Harrisburg, Pa. We are very fortunate in having this lady with us, and I will now call on Mrs. Middleton.

**Work for Children by Institutions and Agencies under the Supervision  
of the Board of Public Charities.**

**Mrs. Elsie V. S. Middleton, Special Representative, Harrisburg, Pa.**

Although many of the charitable institutions and agencies are progressing in the care and provision of their children, there is still ample room for more active work and improvement. When we look back in the past ten years we find everywhere more interest being taken—more provisions being made for children—realizing that the salvation of children means a better citizenship. Twenty years ago child placing agencies were comparatively unknown, most of the placing out being done by the institutions. This was crude and faulty, and where the finding of a home and placing of a child by the institution was meant as a kindness, it frequently turned out most disastrously.

At that time the indenture system was largely used in the placing of children. To the average person who takes little or no interest in the ways and means of the disposal of children, indenture meant very little, but when analyzed it becomes vital. The method was as follows: An application was made to the home, or institution where the child had been placed. In most cases the applicant must present a number of references as to his character, financial status, etc. It was sometimes accepted without even an inspection of the home. Children were indentured to people who applied for them to remain with them until the age of eighteen, and then receive a small sum of money, usually a suit of clothes were included in the contract, and some other small articles. The boy or girl, which ever they might be, could leave the home they were placed in at that age and provide for themselves. The placing of children was usually in the hands of a committee of women belonging to the institution, and their duties were to visit these children after they were placed and see if they were properly and kindly treated. These women meant well, but visiting was done irregularly and in many cases years would elapse before a child had been visited. When it was done, only to find that a boy had ran away or a girl had been transferred to some one else, some were lost trace of entirely, or the caretaker had neglected to notify the institution of the transfer, or run away, hence the result—nor were these children looked up. This is one of the evils of indiscriminate placing.

An institution's duty to a child does not end in placing it in a home and then allowing it to shift for itself. The object primarily is to secure the home and work for the child's advancement, but in the old days it failed. I remember some years ago, when I was connected with the Children's Aid Society, receiving an anonymous letter from a certain county stating a young girl was being cruelly treated. We investigated and found horrible conditions. The girl had been taken from this home to the Almshouse after being beaten and neglected in a most inhuman way. She had been allowed to run bare footed until her feet had become calloused, sore, and cracked—she had been beaten so terribly that there were long, blue welts all over her body. Her mind had become affected and owing to the indignities and privations she had had to suffer her condition was so weakened that they had remov-

ed her from their home and placed her in the Almshouse. We removed her from the Almshouse and found an aunt who cared for her a short time—she died in a few weeks. As we had been in the habit of supervising children for some years in that county for our own Society, I was amazed one day when one of the members of the institution, who had placed this child in that home, came to me and asked if we would not say it was a ward of the Children's Aid Society, as they were afraid publicity would ruin the work of their most worthy institution which had been established so many years. Needless to say we refused, but to go a little bit further, after paying all of the burial expenses of the child, they did not prosecute the family who had ill treated her. This girl had been in this home ten years and until that time had never been visited. I do not mean to be severe in my arraignment of the institutions, but I want to bring forth what we used to have and what we are doing now,—now much has been changed all over the State. New agencies for the care of children are springing up—independent child agencies, and branches of the larger ones, so that in most counties there is some provision for the various classes of children which may come under their jurisdiction.

I am glad to say no agency has done more for the care of children than the Children's Aid Societies, and the Directors of the Poor of the different counties. In some counties where there are no institutions or child placing agencies, the Directors of the Poor have taken things into their own hands and either place them through the nearest agency, or through the State Society. In some cases have provided a social worker, to place and supervise children in family homes—and some Poor Boards have built Industrial Homes to care for their own county charges.

The Children's Aid Societies of the State are doing the most vital work in the care of children. These societies are co-operating actively with the county Poor Boards and the Juvenile Courts. They are giving the children an individual life—a family home—education—and trades. Some are sent to college—many are being placed for adoption in childless families. It is a far reaching work—a vital work—and a problem which keeps them constantly thinking of the advantages of the child and for the betterment of their conditions. They supervise them carefully and look out for their very best interests.

The Directors of the Poor are progressing rapidly in the care of their children. They realize the importance of keeping them out of the Almshouses unless absolutely necessary, paying for the education, care and training of their charges in different schools, and institutions where it is necessary to have them placed. It is to be deplored that some of our oldest established institutions who originated the foundation of some of our present charities, cannot see the value of active co-operation with the new child placing agencies, or employ a visitor to place and supervise their own children. It is an utter impossibility for members of a board to properly place and supervise their children. They cannot do it regularly or systematically, and I regard it almost criminal to place a child in a home you know absolutely nothing about, except through references, and leave it there alone and unprotected—visiting it only once a year, and yet many institutions are at the present time doing it, and some still retain the old indenture system. Whenever I inspect an institution which retains this system I immediately try to impress upon them how wrong it is. In this age no child should be, to use the old phrase, "bound out."



Many child placing agencies know that very often it takes several homes for a child before he will become adjusted to the right influence and environment. However, I am glad to see that many of our old conservative institutions and agencies are beginning to realize the value of an individual family life for children, and are changing their ideas and customs to temporary care instead of permanent care, giving the child a chance to become an individual and not institutionalized.

The State Board of Charities have advanced many ideas regarding the care of children, and will recommend this coming session to the legislature measures for the improvement of these various classes. (Applause.)

BY THE PRESIDENT: We will reserve any discussion on these papers until after the last one has been read.

The next on the programme, "Protective Work for Young Women and Girls," by Miss Anne C. Langan, Field Secretary, Catholic Women's League, Pittsburg, Pa. I am sorry to announce that Miss Langan could not be here.

Miss Helen Glenn, State Supervisor, Harrisburg, Pa., who was to have presented a paper on "The Mothers' Assistance Fund," telegraphed this afternoon that it was impossible for her to come.

The next on the programme is, "Some Special Problems of a County Children's Aid Society," by Mrs. Adelaide B. Comfort, President of the Chester County Society, West Chester, Pa. I am sorry to say that Mrs. Comfort was called home on account of the sudden serious illness of one of her grandchildren. Three of her grandchildren were sick when she came and she didn't want to come. She concluded to come, but a telegram came to her while she was at Cresson this afternoon calling her home immediately.

The next paper will be "The Work of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania," by Miss Belle Chalfant, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

#### **"The Work of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania."**

**Miss Belle Chalfant, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

For the sake of those who are not familiar with the nature of the work carried on by the Children's Aid Society, it seems best to begin this paper with a short statement of its aims and methods.

Nearly thirty years ago, the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania received its charter and began the work which is now being carried on in twenty-three counties.

The object of this society, as set forth in its charter is "To provide for the welfare of any destitute children that may come under its control." The method of accomplishing this as stated in its by-laws is:-

First: By placing such children in carefully selected private families, paying a moderate rate of board where necessary, and following up each case with such supervision as may secure for the child the condition of physical and moral well being. Just here I would like to say, that at the close of the year we had 148 children placed in such boarding homes, the society paying a certain sum weekly for the support of each child. Often one of the parents is able to help us with these payments, and in some cases assumes them all. In this way parents who through stress of circumstances, cannot care for their



### PITTSBURGH CITY HOME AND HOSPITALS.

Located on the Pan-Handle Branch of the P. C. C. & St. L. Railway, at Mayview. Post Office, Bridgeville, Pa. R. D. No. 3. Receives patients and inmates from the City of Pittsburgh only. Supported by annual appropriations of the City Council. Under direction of Department of Charities, City of Pittsburgh. Mr. John J. McKelvey, Director, Department of Charities, 439 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. C. R. McKinniss, M. D. Superintendent, R. F. D. No. 3, Bridgeville, Pa.

Population—Home Department 339 men, 110 women; Hospital Department 255 men, 73 women; Asylum Department 701 men, 524 women; Employees 107 men, 49 women.



children in a home of their own, need not send them to a public institution; that, by placing them in one of our boarding homes, can still have control of their children and are welcome to visit them at any time.

Second: By putting as far as possible, the support of the child upon its relatives or parents, legitimate or otherwise, and by preventing the needless separation of mother and children.

Third: The law forbidding the detention of children in almshouses can best be carried out by the co-operation of the Directors of the Poor with voluntary associations of discreet and benevolent women, who willing to find homes for the children, look out for their welfare and report to the Directors. It is to the interest of the tax payers that these children be taken out of the pauper class as soon as possible and absorbed by the community.

The work of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania is carried on by both volunteer and paid workers; By so combining the work of the paid with that of the volunteer workers better results have been obtained, and often when a decision must be made at once in a difficult case, communication can be established in a few hours time between the Western Pennsylvania State office and the several counties.

The volunteer work of our twenty-three counties is made most efficient by its being thoroughly organized by officers who are responsible for the children and for the work of their own county; and with us it has been found, through an experience of nearly thirty years, that there are many advantages in volunteer work.

Women of prominence and standing in the community, who would not engage in the work if they were to receive a compensation for their services, will gladly do so for the love of the children.

Then too, through their interest, the sympathy of husbands and friends is often secured. In this way, without money and without price, the service of able lawyers, skilled physicians and men high in political affairs are often obtained. And this being a labor of love, they do not give grudgingly but with "good measure, pressed down, and running over."

Never have the needs of children been considered and provided for as at the present time, and especially is this true of the needs of the dependent and homeless children. Their loneliness and their desire for a home and a real mother who will love them, make a strong and irresistible appeal to many people who have not been blessed with children of their own. The many applications that came to us for children are all considered, and each home is carefully investigated before recommendation is made that a child be placed in it. Effort is made to find the right child for the home, one who will fit, and at the end of the year, if the child is happy, contented and properly cared for, physically, mentally and morally, foster parents are permitted and are urged to adopt the child.

During the year ending May 31, 1916 we had 1245 children in care, of which number, 42 were legally adopted and 8 died. Considering the neglected and weakened condition in which so many of these children came to us, the mortality was very small.

Some of our children have been placed in very wealthy homes, where every possible advantage has been given them. At one of our adoptions recently, the judge interrupted the proceedings long enough to say to



the officers of this society, that he congratulated them on securing such a home for a child. He said the man and woman who were adopting the child were his own personal friends and he felt sure the home they were providing would be most desirable in all respects. By a strange turn of fortune, a poor little friendless girl has recently been adopted into one of the best homes in Western Pennsylvania. She is the idol of her new parents, is being given every advantage and some day will, in all probability, be one of the richest women of our city. However, whether the home be a wealthy one or not, we require that the child be sent to school, church and Sunday School, and be cared for in every way, and most important of all, be treated with love and consideration as an own child would be. The change of environment and love and watchful care given the child work wonderful transformations. I have in mind three children whose father and mother deserted them and who spent nearly three years in an almshouse. They were taken into a home where there were two other children, were sent to school and were allowed to help with little duties in the home, to play with other children and to have many other pleasures. Two months afterwards their photographs were sent to the woman who had taken them from the almshouse to their new home in a distant county. At first she would not believe that the photographs could be those same little children, the faces were so happy and smiling, with the lines of care and unhappiness all gone.

Frequently we receive children who are physically unfit to place in homes, and when such children come to us, we are more than fortunate in being able to have these poor little crippled ones cared for in one of our splendid hospitals. Many a leg and arm have been straightened, and many deformities corrected. One little boy of ten years came to Pittsburg with crutch and brace. When after five months in the hospital, he went home and his mother came to the carriage to help him into the house he exclaimed most joyously "Why mother I can walk."

Another little fellow now receiving treatment through the instrumentality of our society felt badly because he wore out so many clothes with the rubbing of his crutches and said "he wasted so many clothes because he was a cripple." He will soon be ready to go home and we hope without a crutch.

These are but two cases where children have been made happy and able to take their place in life's struggle. But there is one more case I want to speak of, to show what a wonderful work can be done for these children. It is that of a boy of 18 yrs. of whom I spoke at last years meeting, who had never walked until after a very skillful operation at the Allegheny General Hospital two years ago. He has since been enabled to complete the course of study at the public school, and is now taking a course at a business college. The boy feels he owes both health and education to the Children's Aid Society and often writes grateful letters to us, in his last he says "I am getting along fine at school. I am in the advanced class now. I am getting stronger every day and can walk better. I have to walk up three flights of steps to get to the school room, with just a little aid I can get up easily, and the principal always helps me up and down.

So the work goes on, for we are beginning to realize that "The race marches forward on the feet of little children." Who will deny that children are the best life investment, paying rich returns, in love's coinage, to the inventor? And we know no home need lack this treas-

ure for there are many, many little homeless children that wait to fill the void.

The most dreary spectacle under the sun would be a childless planet. There might be great minds, noble philanthropy, abundant art, everything to enjoy, yet, if children were absent, that planet would be bankrupt of love and hope. (Applause.)

BY MR. MACKIN, Acting chairman:—We are progressing. I make this statement advisedly. Probably the best evidence is that this evening we will have an address on an agricultural subject by a lady. Usually addresses along those lines come from the men. We had several today. Now, we have with us tonight, Mrs. Jean Kane Foulke, who will speak on the subject "Improvement in Living Conditions in the Rural Communities." I have very great pleasure in introducing to you Mrs. Foulke, who is Farm Adviser of Homes, Department of Agriculture, West Chester, Pa.

### IMPROVEMENT IN LIVING CONDITIONS IN RURAL COMMUNITIES.

Mrs. Jean Kane Foulke, Farm Adviser of Homes, Department of Agriculture, West Chester, Pa.

I am glad to have the opportunity to speak to your Association because in my work as Farm Adviser of Homes, I have found certain living conditions over the State that seem to be so serious that your honorable body should be interested, and under the head of "Prevention" be able to take action. I shall not speak of any one part of the State, or of any one county. In some parts of the State and in some parts of the counties conditions may be different, but such conditions as I shall draw to your attention do exist very generally over the State, and in parts of each county.

Living conditions and housing conditions largely depend upon each other. In this connection I want to say that when matters of housing are to be legislated upon, and I understand that they are to be, and certainly they should be, at the next Legislature, special laws or acts should be passed to cover housing conditions in rural districts, small villages and boroughs, different from those enacted to cover municipalities, for in rural districts the difficulties of meeting housing problems and having sanitary surroundings must be met by the individual with his own money and his own knowledge, and often by his own labor, while all this is met and managed in municipalities by the local government—see water supply, sewage, lighting, garbage, and ash collection, grading, paving, and in some instances even heating. The very fact that the topographical surroundings of each rural home are different, makes it impossible to pass a hard and fast rule as to how these problems are to be met.

Our rural houses are usually good as far as roof, walls and foundations are concerned, but sanitary conditions are equally likely to be bad. Even in houses where modern conveniences have been placed the case of the sewage is still a vexed question.

Mental, moral and physical health depend largely on each other. When you find houses, no matter how well built, where one must pass through one bed room to reach another, or to reach the hall or entry,

and this is a common state of affairs in many of our rural homes, and even in country hotels, you will find a sort of familiarity that marks a danger line. Especially is this so in houses where there are young people and where the "help" may be women or men, or even boys and girls from the city streets, placed in such families for the purifying effect and rehabilitation which we look for in a "good country home." I often wonder if people engaged in this sort of "good work" realize what they are doing when they attempt to turn the rural homes into a moral filtration plant for the city's unfortunates. We may have our sins in the country—we have our degenerates and our feebled minded,—our immoral and impure. We have even the "incipient slum," but they are of the rural kind, and we of the country should be allowed to "work out of our own salvation," without the handicap of having our homes invaded, and our rural schools tainted with the sins of the towns.

The doctrine of "Thou Shalt Not" is all very well to preach, but to practice we must have a little more of "Thou Shalt," and a great deal more of "Thou Canst." What we need is more education—more information as to what we **can** do, and what we **may** do, and I know of no way more far reaching in doing this than the force of suggestion that may be gained by a concrete example placed in any community. These examples of housing and sanitation, comfort, etc. should be shown in our public buildings, in our rural schools especially, where their influence will be felt in every community. The Department of Health has done, and is doing, great work along these lines, but there is more needed, for in spite of state laws "local authorities" seem to control conditions in our rural schools. I am not speaking of rural schools from the scholastic point of view. That is another question which I am not here to discuss, but it is of the housing conditions in our rural schools that I must speak of. I know about this for I am in them constantly, and I tell you, Ladies and Gentlemen of this Association, there is no question that needs investigation for the sake of our children's morals and health more than the sanitary conditions of our rural schools. I will not touch on the lack of ventilation, the incorrect methods of heating and lighting, or the general condition of the school building, but will take up what to me is the most crying need of all,—the usual condition of the out-houses.

These buildings are seldom even built according to law. They are placed too near together without proper shelter or screens, and are frequently so out of repair that they are full of cracks, boards ripped off and loosened, often without doors, and the interior or seats broken and destroyed. The custom is to scrape or clean them (as they seldom have draw boxes) in the autumn, just before school begins, and then they are left without any further care, save that which the school teacher and the scholars may give them, until the following autumn. This is not fit work for any woman or child. The cleaning is generally done with a broom and cold water, there being no other equipment, and the water in many cases must be pumped and frequently carried a long distance. Anyone who has ever looked inside one of these places will realize the impossibility of keeping them in proper condition under these circumstances, and a moment's inspection will suggest the harm done physically and morally to the children, and to the community by such conditions. The drawings, carvings, and written words on the walls and surroundings, will tell the tale. I have photographs of some of these places, and I intended to have slides made from them for an illustrated lecture, but they are too shocking to show.

I have never seen a rural school house where the outhouses have a lock and key, so that these buildings are open to any trespasser, and can thus readily be infected with disease and kept in a disgusting condition in spite of any effort of the teacher and scholars. If the school buildings in this connection alone were models of what they should be, the boys and girls would not be satisfied to have less good conditions at home, and parents would be ashamed to offer it to them. When the boys and girls grow old enough to start new homes for themselves, no matter how simple, the housing conditions will be better, because the little folks have been educated to the better way and know how easily it can be attained.

To my mind the first step to over-come this special evil would be to put a good motherly woman on every school board. Then such matters can be reported by the young teacher without embarrassment and quite frequently. There is no age when boys and girls outgrow their mother's influence, and it is needed in the housekeeping of the school, as it is in the home, that this influence may be continued through life. More than this, I think that the School Directors should be required to visit the schools at least once a month, and be responsible for the buildings being "kept up" and in a sanitary condition, at least as is required by law.

I do not know whether these matters are within the province of this organization, but I say to you, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a matter of vital importance to the moral health of our children and the physical health of our children, and if you have no authority to act officially, then I urge you to do all in your power as individuals to rouse public sentiment regarding it. (Applause).

BY THE PRESIDENT: The next on the programme is "What the Children's Aid Societies in the State are Doing to Find Good Homes in Good Communities for Dependent and Neglected Children," by our—I was going to say "old" friend, but I won't say that, our young old friend, Mrs. Edward Lindsay, President of the Warren County Children's Aid Society, Warren, Pa.

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### WHAT THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES IN THE STATE ARE DOING TO FIND GOOD HOMES IN GOOD COMMUNITIES FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

Mrs. Edward Lindsey, Warren, Pa.

Through a misunderstanding, the splendid address which Mrs. Lindsey made was not taken down by the Convention stenographer and the text is not available. Because of the importance of the subject, we give below a very brief outline of some of the points made by Mrs. Lindsey in her excellent statement of this subject:

The real spirit of the work of the Children's Aid Societies is the same in all of them in whatever part of the State they may be found. These Societies receive dependent, homeless, and neglected children from the Directors of the Poor, from the Juvenile Courts, from children's institutions and hospitals, and direct from parents, relatives, or friends, with a view to giving them as nearly as possible the care and education that all children should receive from their own parents.



To accomplish this, the Societies secure in various ways applications from good families in good communities who desire to give a home to a child. In some cases a nominal rate is paid for board, and clothing is furnished and medical care provided when necessary. This is largely for the younger children for whom such care is provided in boarding homes until a child is returned to parents or relatives who have become able to properly care for them. Others, especially the younger children and babies, may be placed at once in permanent free homes and later legally adopted. There is also an important work in providing carefully selected working homes for older boys and girls who are just beginning to be self-supporting.

In all this work, careful investigation is made as to the fitness of the families desiring to take a child and an effort is made to fit the child and the home together so that they will be suited one to the other. After placement of the children, they are visited from time to time to see that all is going well with them. In addition, their attendance at school and church is looked after so that the children will receive an education and proper religious instruction. In selecting families, it is general rule to place children with those holding the same religious faith as their parents.

We must emphasize the fact that the Children's Aid Society uses good homes in good communities and that they are above the average. Mr. Charles L. Brace, of the New York Childrens Aid Society, on one occasion objected to a circular put out by a Children's Aid Society which modestly claimed that the poor children in its care were at least looked after as well as the average child in the average community. Mr. Brace objected to that and pointed out that the Children's Aid Society does not place its children in the slums or in crowded, congested quarters in the cities, and that in the country communities it tries to pick out the most desirable neighborhoods, and Mr. Brace also emphasized the fact that the Children's Aid wards are not put in homes where the people are shiftless or immoral, or otherwise undesirable. From this, Mr. Brace drew the conclusion that Children's Aid Society youngsters really have something better than "average care" because in placing out children we avoid poor neighborhoods and the homes of shiftless, careless, and bad people. From this, Mr. Brace concluded that the Children's Aid Society children had the advantage of good homes in good communities. In other words, we try to give these children of misfortune the best possible chance. The homes used are really above the average because there it always a selective process and a certain number of reductions of unsuitable homes.

To the Directors of the Poor, we would say that the services of these societies are at your disposal to use in whatever way or ways you can in connection with your official duties to the end that all these poor children may have a chance "to grow in wisdom and in stature and in favor with God and with man." Whatever system or method of work will produce that result is surely a great benefit to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Whether the work is done in the city or the country, whether it is done by volunteers or by paid workers, whether it is done by the so-called trained workers or by those who simply take it up because they wish to help and to give as they are able of their time, we emphasize that the great and important consideration is the spirit in which the work is done.

May we all work together with united energies to give the unfortunate children of our State the best possible opportunities to become good and useful citizens. (Applause).

BY THE PRESIDENT: We have listened with a great deal of pleasure to these papers this evening. We will ask for some discussion on these papers this evening. Is there anyone here who would like to discuss anything that was said?

I see among us Miss Mary Davis of the Juvenile Courts of Blair County. As this is a children's evening, we would be glad to have Miss Davis say a few words. Miss Davis?

BY MISS DAVIS: I thank you very much, but really I haven't anything to say. I think, however, that we need a Children's Aid Society in Blair County. Of course that is not up to this convention to bring it, but I am certainly very anxious to have one.

BY MR. HAWKINS: Well, I can't sit still here. I am a new member of the Board of Washington-County, and have heard a great deal of criticism in regard to children's homes. I am heartily in favor of the movement of the ladies in favor of the children, and I want to say for Washington County that we have a good children's home, conducted by Christian people. We have the best people that I ever knew, both as an instructor and as a Christian woman, and as long as Washington County stands where it is today, I would recommend it to anyone. Our children are helped there, and we give them good moral training, and these people are careful in giving them out. The Directors visit them twice a year, and I think it is a good thing, a very good thing.

BY THE PRESIDENT: Mrs. Willard, do you have anything to offer this evening?

BY MRS. SUSAN WILLARD: I think it is too late. I can say this, however, that I have been to these meetings for thirty-five years, and I only know of two organizations that grow better by age, and that is our Indiana County Fair, and this Convention of Poor Directors, and I think this is the best one that I ever attended.

BY MRS. CLOUD, of Chester County: As a school director of the rural districts, I must speak one word in defense, of the outbuildings in our part of the County. They almost all have an outhouse, and I think that we Directors visit our schools more than once a year, too.

BY MRS. FOULKE: Mrs. Cloud and I come from the same County, and so I am very glad if she can give such a good account of some of the schools of our County, and it only bears out what I said, that we need women on that board.

BY THE PRESIDENT ELECT: Mr. Chairman: Nothing for the good of the order tonight. I think everybody wants to go home. I just want to join in saying that this is one of the best conventions I have ever attended.

BY THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Mackin?

BY MR. MACKIN: I don't know that I have anything to say at this time, except to agree with Mrs. Willard in all except the number of years. I can't say that it is the best convention that I have attended in all of the thirty-five years, but I have attended a number of conventions, and I believe it is one of the most profitable conventions that I have ever attended. It has been successful, and I hope that we will all meet again over at Johnstown next year. I am particularly pleased

to have this rural community address tonight, and I hope that it will not be the last, but just an opening and that the subject will be taken up regularly in the course of our conventions.

BY THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Bohler, will you please come to the stage? (Applause.)

Our next President, Ladies and Gentlemen. I simply wish to bring him before you at this closing meeting. (Applause.)

We are now ready for a motion to adjourn.

BY MRS. WILLARD: I move we adjourn.

BY THE SECRETARY: I second the motion.

The motion, upon being put by the President, carried unanimously.

BY THE PRESIDENT: We adjourn to meet October 15, 1917, at Johnstown.

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## SPECIAL PAPERS FOR PROCEEDINGS

### SHALL WE ADOPT A BABY?

Dr. Jane Teagarden, Waynesburg, Pa.

This question with some variations is asked in almost every childless home, from different motives perhaps, but back of the thought is the mental picture of a child in the home, as the thought recurs again and again the picture grows more appealing and in many cases the question would be answered at once in the affirmative if the would be foster parents could decide for themselves. But relatives and neighbors are consulted, and all the possibilities of hereditary taint are hurled at the uncertain questioner.

Having been associated for nearly thirty years with an organization, the object of which is, to find homes, for homeless or helpless children, and to place such, in suitable homes, I have had much and varied experience, and made many observations. And there comes to me now, the vision of a little girl, four years old, whose father and mother had recently died, a little stranger to all with whom she was to be associated. Diffident, frightened and tearfully she looked into the face of the good people who were to be her foster parents, each read the face of the other and understood. The home was ideal, the girlhood a happy one. Two years ago, little Ruth was married to a worthy young man with the approval of her parents. Today I met these proud and loving grandparents of the first baby in the land, and "all is well."

A minister and his wife, a childless couple near middle age, adopted a little waif, whose family had come from Europe and been swept away in an epidemic of typhoid fever, in a town in western Pennsylvania. Two years later a child was born to them, but little Michael was safely entrenched in the love of the foster parents. Later a second child was born but Michael was growing into a "braue laddie" and held his place in the hearts of his people. Now nearly twenty years have passed and in that home also, "all is well."

Forty years and more since a little waif from "nowhere," was warmed and fed, and clothed and loved, by one of God's chosen mothers. The forbears of the waif were disreputable people, warnings from the

neighbors came freely, but unheeded, and the love of the brave mother whose own children were grown to man and womanhood, never faltered for this waif who idolized her, until the "Suffer Little Children to come unto Me," was changed into, "The alabaster has been poured at the feet of the Master," come home. The girl completed the public school course and was a good musician at the age of twenty-three she was married to a good citizen. Today her daughters are each graduates from a four years High School Course.—one is teaching her second term in a public school, the other studying music. Both are ornaments to society, and able to do good cooking. So in this family too "all is well."

In a town in my native State, an illegitimate baby was adopted into a childless home, where he has grown to manhood, the idol of his now widowed foster mother, a scholar, an expert electrician and a gentleman.

In each of three other homes, that I recall with satisfaction a little girl of less than four years was adopted, these are all happily married, and in each case still devoted to the parents, and these parents are now the proudest and happiest of grandparents.

These are only a few of the many cases, coming under my care and observation. Many times I have been asked for my opinion of the adoption of a baby with its possibilities of success or failure and this has been my invariable advice—Do the best you can for the little child, with love and physical comfort and education, and leave the result to Providence, for after all, "In the court of last resort, all work will be adjudged worthy or worthless, only as it bears on the welfare of the race."

#### Memorandum of Remarks by Levi S. Thomas, Malvern, Pa.

This is a commercial age. Everything is commercialized, even children. The Great War now being waged in Europe is largely a struggle between two great nations for commercial supremacy. Men scrupulous in most things pertaining to the general welfare are often blind to the heart aches, broken bodies and dwarfed lives they are producing about them.

The recently enacted Federal Child Labor Law, liberating thousands of children from the mills and sweat-shops, is a commendable measure. Our National Government sees the great danger that threatens our National life by depriving the future generation of the schooling so necessary for every citizen of a republic.

Our own Assembly and the Governor of the Commonwealth also took the proper position on this question when at the last meeting of the Legislature, they placed on the statute books a law protectnig the children of our state from the exploiting and capitalizing of child labor. The only question is whether this Act is as far reaching in its scope as it should be.



In a country such as ours every child should have a chance. No matter how poor its birth, however humble its parentage, whatever may have befallen its life's support, it is entitled to all the mental training the public schools afford.

Being a school director in our county, I am more or less thrown into a position where I can see how indifferent some people are respecting this important matter of looking after the education of their children. I am not a resident of a manufacturing community, but a citizen of a rural district; and here as everywhere else, children are commercialized, even by their own parents.

These wards of the state have neither mastery of language nor control of the press to call attention to their wrongs. They must wait for the law-makers to right them. But in a land given over to commercialism, the almighty dollar gets first thought and the welfare of dependants has to await a tardy consideration.

But as this matter affects directly our work. In our official capacity as directors of the poor, we have children as well as adult dependants; and while the latter demand our attention most, the former should not be without the best possible care and supervision. I want to speak here against a few of our practices, which, while sanctioned by law, are to my mind pernicious. Sometimes children between 6 and 16 are permitted to be retained in our adult homes for a period of 60 days. At this impressionable age, can we imagine anything more detrimental to these children than to be mixed up for any period of time with the inmates of the average county home. Few of these unfortunates, because of a realization of their condition in life, have sufficient moral courage at any rate; and such environment tends only to weaken and not to strengthen them. It is morally wrong for any child to be admitted to any home except one specially suited to its training and welfare.

Then there is another feature of this work that should receive our careful attention. That is, the placing of children in private homes. Too frequently these children do not receive the care and training due them. No doubt we all have knowledge of instances where children were not given fair treatment and a fair chance in private homes. We cannot be too careful in selecting the homes for these unfortunates. All too frequently the only object in taking a child is personal gain. Not gain for the child, but gain for the caretaker of the child, because the child will produce more than it consumes. It is not with a philanthropic view, but with a view of having some one who can produce several times over his board and keep. Our overseer should visit these homes frequently—at all seasons of the year. Once in six months is not enough. Much mischief can be done and many hardships born by a child in six months.

Let us give these poor, indigent children every possible attention. It is worth while and a solemn duty besides.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

The account of W. G. Theurer, Treasurer of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, for the Year Ending October 1st., 1916.

In order to facilitate matters in the handling of accounts the Treasurer has established a fiscal year ending October 1st. of each year, and this report is compiled in accordance therewith.

The Treasurer charges himself with the balance in the hands of the former Treasurer, Mr. L. C. Colborn, in accordance with the report of the Auditing Committee approved by the Association at Reading, Pa., October 15th., 1915.

The Treasurer further charges himself with the following moneys received from various Almshouses, Institutions and Societies:

1915.		Received From	Amount
October	15th.	L. C. Colborn, former Treasurer. Balance on hand as per findings of Auditing Com....\$	.19
"	18th.	Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania.....	15.00
"	18th.	Directors of the Poor of Blair County (Dues 1914-1915) .....	15.00
"	19th.	Directors of the Poor of Allegheny County...	15.00
"	20th.	Board of Commissioners of Warren County..	15.00
"	20th.	State Board of Public Charities .....	15.00
"	21st.	Directors of the Poor of Washington County.	15.00
"	24th.	Central Poor District of Luzerne County.....	15.00
"	25th.	Board of Commissioners of Indiana County..	15.00
"	28th.	State Hospital for Feeble-minded, Polk.....	15.00
"	28th.	Directors of the Poor of Lancaster County...	15.00
"	28th.	Directors of Poor, Germantown Twp., Phila..	15.00
"	30th.	Directors of the Poor for Pittston Borough and Jenkins Township, Pittston, Pa.....	10.00
November	1st.	Directors of the Poor of Franklin County...	15.00
"	2nd.	Directors of the Roxborough Poorhouse.....	15.00
"	2nd.	Board of Directors of the Centralia-Conyng-ham Poor District, Centralia.....	10.00
"	3rd.	Directors of the Poor of Somerset County...	15.00
"	4th.	Children's Aid Society of Somerset Co. ....	5.00
"	4th.	State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Pa...	15.00
"	5th.	Board of Commissioners of Crawford County. Dues 1914-1915 .....	10.00
"	5th.	Board of Commissioners of Crawford County. Dues 1915-1916 .....	10.00
"	5th.	Western Penn'a. Inst'n. for Deaf & Dumb....	10.00
"	5th.	Directors of the Poor, Delaware County.....	15.00
"	6th.	Board of Commissioners of Butler County. Dues 1914-1915 .....	10.00
"	6th.	Board of Commissioners of Butler County. Dues 1915-1916 .....	10.00
"	6th.	Penn'a. Training School, Feeble-minded Children, Elwyn .....	15.00
"	9th.	Directors of Poor, Scranton Poor District...	15.00
"	9th.	Children's Aid Society of West'n Penn'a.....	15.00
"	10th.	Directors of the Poor of Chester County.....	15.00
"	10th.	Directors of the Poor of York County.....	15.00
"	12th.	Children's Aid Society of Warren County....	5.00
"	15th.	Penn'a. Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon.	15.00

	"	15th.	Children's Aid Society of Delaware County. Dues 1915-1916 .....	5.00
	"	16th.	Directors of the Poor, Blakely Poor District..	10.00
	"	18th.	Pittsburgh Ass'n for Improvement of Poor..	10.00
	"	23rd.	Eastern State Institution for Feeble-minded and Epileptic, Spring City .....	5.00
	"	23rd.	West'n Penn'a Institution for the Blind.....	10.00
	"	26th.	Board of Commissioners of Tioga County. Dues 1914-1915 .....	15.00
	"	26th.	Board of Commissioners of Tioga County. Dues 1915-1916 .....	15.00
December	1st.	Board of Trustees of Bethesda Home, Pbg'h..	5.00	
	"	1st.	Children's Aid Society of Crawford County..	5.00
	"	1st.	Children's Aid Society of Westmoreland Co...	5.00
	"	8th.	Boys' Industrial Home of West'n Penn'a....	10.00
	"	9th.	Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza...	15.00
	"	21st.	Penna. State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg...	15.00
1916.				
January	8th.	Directors of Poor of Westmoreland County..	15.00	
	"	25th.	Dir's Poor, Shamokin & Coal Twp. Poor Dist.	15.00
	"	29th.	Directors of the Poor of Fayette County....	15.00
February	3rd.	Directors of the Poor of Huntingdon County.	15.00	
	"	5th.	Directors of the Poor of Bedford County....	15.00
	"	7th.	Directors of the Poor of Cumberland Co....	15.00
	"	12th.	Overseers of the Poor, Lock Haven Poor Dist.	5.00
	"	28th.	Directors of the Poor of Perry County.....	10.00
April	4th.	Directors of the Poor of Berks County .....	15.00	
	"	18th.	Directors of the Poor of Dauphin County....	15.00
May	1st.	Directors of the Poor, City of Carbondale....	10.00	
	"	2nd.	Directors of the Poor, Middle Coal Field Poor District, Hazleton .....	10.00
	"	4th.	Directors of the Poor of Greene County....	15.00
June	14th.	Directors of the Poor of Blair County. Dues 1915-1916 .....	15.00	
	"	26th.	Department of Charities & Corrections, City of Williamsport .....	10.00
July	20th.	Directors of the Poor of Erie County.....	15.00	
August	21st.	Children's Aid Society of Delaware County. Dues 1916-1917 .....	5.00	
	"	28th.	Directors of the Poor of Mifflin County.....	10.00
September	8th.	Directors of the Poor of Cambria County...	15.00	
	"	19th.	Department of Public Health & Charities, (Bureau of Charities), City of Phila.....	15.00
	"	25th.	Directors of the Poor, Oxford & Lower Dub- lin Townships, Philadelphia .....	15.00
October	1st.	TOTAL RECEIPTS .....		\$805.19

The Treasurer has paid out and claims credit for the following disbursements, as per receipts on file, duly attested by the President and Secretary:

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

<b>1915.</b>		<b>Paid To</b>	<b>Amount.</b>
November	8th.	Miss Harriet R. Purvis, for stenographic services—reporting proceedings of the Reading Convention Oct. 12th to 15th.....	\$ 95.03

December	15th.	Miss Katherine Williams, Milwaukee, Wis.— Traveling and incidental expenses incident to Conference at Reading. Check No. 2....	56.60
"	15th.	W. G. Theurer, Pittsburgh. Traveling and in- cidental expenses in connection with Pro- gram Committee. Check No. 3.....	18.19
"	18th.	Dr. R. W. Hill, Sup't State & Alien Poor, Al- bany, N. Y. Expenses to Reading Conv.	13.05
"	20th.	D. A. Mackin, Retreat, Pa. For expenses rep- resenting this Association at the 1915 Nat'l Conference of Charities at Baltimore.....	28.00
<b>1916.</b>			
February	7th.	Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh. Printing and furnishing 500 statements....	2.40
"	11th.	Edw. D. Solenberger, Philadelphia. Postal Supplies, expressage, etc. ....	8.30
"	19th.	Liberty Engraving Co., Pittsburgh. One half tone cut—Rouse Hospital .....	2.50
April	27th.	W. G. Theurer, Pittsburgh. For postal sup- plies .....	4.00
June	9th.	A. W. McCloy Co., Pittsburgh. 1 G. W. Sta- tionery rack No. 2—Cash 2 per cent.....	2.45
July	13th.	Leader Printing & Publishing Co., Johnstown, Pa. For printing and mailing proceedings and various incidentals .....	260.86
September	15th.	Wm. F. Fell Co., Printers, Philadelphia. For printing circulars and envelopes as per bills Nos. 42057—42056—42094 .....	24.50
"		Edw. D Solenberger, Philadelphia, Postal Supplies, ex- pressage and telegraph as per bill No. 18065	13.35
October	1st.	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS .....	\$529.23
October	1st.	TOTAL RECEIPTS .....	\$805.19
"	1st.	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS .....	\$529.23
"	1st.	BALANCE ON HAND .....	\$275.96

**BANK STATEMENT.**

October	1st.	TOTAL CREDITS OR DEPOSITS.....	\$805.19
"	1st.	TOTAL VOUCHERS RETURNED .....	\$529.23
"	1st.	TOTAL CASH BALANCE ON HAND.....	\$275.96



Of the list of Delinquent County Institutions, Almshouses or Societies submitted by the former Treasurer at the last Convention, the present Treasurer wishes to submit the names of the following Counties, Institutions, Organizations, etc., which have joined with us and have submitted their dues, all of which are included in the above receipts.

1915.		Received From	Amount.
October	18th.	Directors of the Poor of Blair County.	
		Dues 1914-1915. Dues 1915-1916. ....	30.00
November	5th.	Board of Commissioners of Crawford County.	
		Dues 1914-1915. Dues 1915-1916. ....	30.00
"	6th.	Board of Commissioners of Butler County.	
		Dues 1914-1915. Dues 1915-1916. ....	30.00
"	18th.	Pittsburgh Ass'n for Improvement of Poor..	10.00
"	26th.	Board of Commissioners of Tioga County.	
		Dues 1914-1915. Dues 1915-1916. ....	30.00
December	8th.	Boys' Industrial Home, Oakdale .....	10.00
"	9th.	Pennsylvania Training School, Morgantown....	15.00
1916-			
February	12th.	Overseers of Poor, Lock Haven Poor Dist.	5.00
August	28th.	Directors of the Poor of Mifflin County.....	10.00
October	1st.	Total Delinquent Accounts Collected .....	\$170.00

I do hereby certify that the above account is correct and true as stated; that the sums were expended for the benefit of the Association. As you will see, quite a great deal of the moneys expended were for expenses, etc., incident to the last (Forty-first) Convention. I beg leave to be permitted to make a few suggestions herewith.

There seems, at the present time, to be no uniformity in dues or assessments charged to the various organizations comprising this Association.

There also seems to be no rule as to what constitutes a membership in the Association, nor any clause defining their powers. Further, no fiscal year has been established which tends to make the work of handling the accounts very complex.

I would suggest that the Auditing Committee be given power to study these matters and formulate such necessary rules for the guidance of the Secretary and Treasurer of this organization.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. THEURER,

Treasurer.

The above account has been examined and is herewith duly approved by us. All the expenditures itemized therein bear the approval of the President and Secretary.

EDWIN D. SOLENBERGER.

Secretary.

H. J. SOMMER,

President.

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**REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.**

We, the undersigned, having been appointed to audit the account of the Treasurer, beg leave to report that we have performed that duty and find that there was a balance in the hands of the Treasurer at the time of the last audit in the amount of nineteen (\$.19) cents, with outstanding bills aggregating \$28.00, and that he has received during the year from Poor District Institutions and Societies the sum of \$805.00, making in all the sum of \$805.19. The Treasurer has paid out, as per his approved receipts, for the usual and necessary purposes of the Association, the sum of \$529.23, leaving a balance on hand amounting to \$275.96, in charge of the Treasurer as of OCTOBER 1st, 1916.

Respectfully submitted,

LEVI S. THOMAS,  
JNO. C. MILLER,  
JACOB W. LEHMAN,  
Auditing Committee.

Report presented, read and approved by the Association and ordered by the Association to be duly printed in the annual proceedings. Auditing Committee discharged.

Oct. 17, 1916.



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**ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES**

October 16-19, 1916.

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**Allegheny County.**

- W. G. Theurer, Assistant General Agent, Board of Public Charities, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Dr. R. L. Hill, Superintendent, County Home & Hospital, Woodville, Pa.  
 Mrs. R. L. Hill, Woodville, Pa.  
 Dr. G. A. McCracken, Physician-in-Chief, Allegheny County Home & Hospital, Woodvale, Pa.  
 Andrew S. Miller, Director, Allegheny County Home & Hospital, Bellevue, Pa.  
 Albert P. Roderus, Director Allegheny County Home & Hospital, Rankin, Pa.  
 William N. Burt, Superintendent, Institution for Deaf & Dumb, Edgewood, Pa.  
 Hon. Francis J. Torrance, President, Board of Public Charities, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Hon. Samuel E. Gill, Assistant General Agent, Board of Public Charities, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 W. T. Bradberry, President, State Institution for Feeble-minded, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Thomas S. McAloney, Superintendent, Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Walter W. Stamm, Executive Secretary, Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 J. W. Cleland, Superintendent, Boys' Industrial Home, Oakdale, Pa.  
 W. Henry Thompson, Superintendent, Children's Home Society of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 C. R. McKinniss, M. D., Superintendent Pittsburgh City Home, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Bedford County.**

- S. S. Baker, Everett, Pa., Director of the Poor.  
 Mrs. S. S. Baker, Everett, Pa.  
 Joseph Stayer, Director of the Poor, Bedford, Pa.  
 Josiah R. Ritchey, Steward, Bedford County Almshouse, Bedford, Pa.  
 Mrs. Josiah R. Ritchey, Matron, Bedford County Almshouse, Bedford, Pa.  
 George A. Hillegass, Director of the Poor, Buffalo Mills, Pa.

**Berks County.**

- George Focht, Director, Reading, Pa.  
 Mrs. George Focht, Reading, Pa.  
 C. P. Shirk, Director, Sinking Spring, Pa., R. F. D. No. 1.  
 Harvey M. Grill, Steward, Berks County Almshouse, Shillington, Pa.

Blair County.

- Dr. H. J. Sommer, Superintendent, Blair County Hospital, Hollidaysburg, Pa.  
 Mrs. H. J. Sommer, Hollidaysburg, Pa.  
 Ira F. Baird, Steward, Blair County Home, Hollidaysburg, Pa.  
 Mrs. Ira F. Baird, Hollidaysburg.  
 Thomas L. Coleman, Director Blair County Home & Hospital for the Insane, Tyrone, Pa.  
 A. L. Fultwell, Altoona, Pa.  
 Matilda Delo, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. Robert McCune, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. M. L. Wenrich, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. S. L. Goldstein, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. H. H. Pensyl, Altoona, Pa.  
 Janet K. Pensyl, Altoona, Pa.  
 H. H. Pensyl, Altoona, Pa.  
 Harriet E. Hunt, Altoona, Pa.  
 Sarepta R. Barclay, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. F. J. Shollar, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. D. G. Hurley, Altoona, Pa.  
 Miss E. Blanche Bender, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. R. A. Henderson, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mr. M. W. Brinkley, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. M. W. Brinkley, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. M. A. Rupert, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. W. F. Ketler, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. C. W. Hawkins, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. G. A. Howell, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. H. M. Klepsen, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. J. D. Bloomhardt, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. F. Stehle, Altoona, Pa.  
 Lelia A. Jellison, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. William Kelloman Reid, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. C. E. Kington, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. F. E. McElvoy, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. J. W. Reddick, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. Edith C. Brower, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. Frances A. Otto, Altoona, Pa.  
 Miss Mary G. Davis, Probation Officer, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. F. T. Hickey, S. V. Nurse, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. L. W. Borland, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. L. J. Trout, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mr. A. L. Anderson, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. A. L. Anderson, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. C. P. Wood, Altoona, Pa.  
 Earl P. Wood, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. R. C. Myers, Altoona, Pa.  
 R. C. Myers, Altoona, Pa.  
 McClellan Wilson, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. W. F. Isenberg, Altoona, Pa.  
 Mrs. Harry R. Stover, Altoona, Pa.  
 Hon. Thos. J. Baldridge, Judge, Hollidaysburg, Pa.  
 Mrs. S. R. Chase, Altoona, Pa.  
 Miss Clara Sollenberger, Superintendent, Altoona City Hospital, Altoona, Pa.



Mrs. George Weaver, Altoona, Pa.  
Rev. W. C. Benshoff, Altoona, Pa.  
Mrs. Agnes K. Peters, Juniata, Pa.  
E. A. Wise, Juniata, Pa.  
Genevieve Wise, Juniata, Pa.  
A. A. Lawrence, Altoona, Pa.  
J. A. Yon, Convention Reporter, Altoona, Pa.  
S. S. Reighurd, Altoona, Pa.  
L. Abramson.

#### Butler County.

J. T. Bricker, Superintendent, Butler County Home, Butler, Pa.  
Mrs. J. T. Bricker, Matron, Butler County Home, Butler, Pa.

#### Cambria County.

John L. Evans, Director, Ebensburg, Pa.  
D. L. Owens, Steward, Cambria County Almshouse, Ebensburg, Pa.  
Mrs. D. L. Owens, Matron, Cambria County Almshouse, Ebensburg, Pa.  
Robert Barclay, Director, Johnstown, Pa.  
Lillian Barclay, Johnstown, Pa.  
Bernice Stutzman, Johnstown, Pa.  
William T. Evans, Director, Johnstown, Pa.  
B. H. Luttringer, Johnstown, Pa.

#### Carbon County.

George W. Ibaugh, Steward.

#### Chester County.

Adelaide B. Comfort, President, Children's Aid Society of Chester County, West Chester, Pa.  
Florence B. Cloud, Secretary, Children's Aid Society of Chester County, Kennett Square, Pa.  
Olive B. Trimble, Northbrook, Pa.  
Swithen Shortlidge, Director, Landenberg, Pa.  
Mrs. Swithen Shortlidge, Landenberg, Pa.  
Levi S. Thomas, Director, Malvern, Pa.  
Davis Garrett, Superintendent, Chester County Home, Embreeville, Pa.  
Mrs. Davis Garrett, Matron, Chester County Home, Embreeville, Pa.  
Mrs. Jean Kane Foulke, West Chester, Pa.

#### Clarion County.

O. L. Altman, Superintendent, Clarion County Home, Sligo, Pa.  
Mrs. O. L. Altman, Matron, Clarion County Home, Sligo, Pa.

#### Columbia County.

Thomas F. Mumford, Director, Centralia, Pa.  
Peter J. McHale, Director, Centralia, Pa.

#### Dauphin County.

F. B. Snively, Hummelstown, Pa.  
J. W. Bayles, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Susan Bayles, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Mrs. E. V. S. Middleton, Harrisburg, Pa.

### Erie County.

Charles F. Loesel, Director, Erie, Pa.  
 Dr. J. H. Lloyd, Erie, Pa.  
 J. W. Lloyd, Director, Erie, Pa.  
 J. A. Henry, Superintendent, Erie County Home, Erie, Pa.  
 W. S. Kimball, Director, Pa.

### Fayette County.

George M. Strickler, Director, Uniontown, Pa.  
 Elmer E. Davison, Uniontown, Pa.  
 George B. Jeffries, Uniontown, Pa.

### Franklin County.

Jacob H. Lehman, Director, Chambersburg, Pa.  
 Mrs. Jacob W. Lehman, Chambersburg, Pa.  
 Jacob H. Mayer, Director, Waynesboro, Pa.  
 P. H. Hollar, Steward, Chambersburg, Pa.  
 Mrs. P. H. Hollar, Chambersburg, Pa.  
 John L. Black, Chambersburg, Pa.  
 Thomas K. Scheller, Chambersburg, Pa.

### Huntingdon County.

James V. Stevens, Three Springs, Pa.  
 Mrs. James V. Stevens, Three Springs, Pa.  
 J. Harry Myers, Shirleysburg, Pa.

### Indiana County.

A. P. Lowry, Indiana, Pa.  
 W. B. Wagner, Indiana, Pa.  
 Mrs. Sue Williard, Indiana, Pa.  
 J. M. Marshall, Indiana, Pa.

### Lackawanna County.

Dr. W. A. Peirce, Director, Scranton, Pa.  
 John M. Harris, Director, Scranton, Pa.  
 J. J. Emmett, Carbondale, Pa.  
 Mrs. J. J. Emmett, Carbondale, Pa.  
 Frank Jones, Carbondale, Pa.  
 Mrs. Frank Jones, Carbondale, Pa.  
 Richard F. Halone, Carbondale, Pa.  
 Martin H. Morrison, Director, Carbondale, Pa.  
 Fred Shuman, Carbondale, Pa.  
 Owen McDonough, Carbondale, Pa.  
 H. L. MacAskie, Superintendent, Blakely Poor House, Olyphant, Pa.  
 James W. Smith, Director, Peckville, Pa.  
 John R. O'Brien, Director, Olyphant, Pa.  
 Thomas Grier, Director, Dickson City, Pa.

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**Lancaster County.**

F. B. Bausman, Director, Bausmans, Pa.  
M. P. Whitaker, Director, Narvon, Pa.  
M. K. Christ, Director, Millersville, Pa.  
D. H. Denlinger, Director, Gap, Pa.  
S. H. Boyd, Director, Columbia, Pa.  
A. G. Seyfert, Secretary, Lancaster, Pa.  
Mrs. F. B. Bausman, Bausmans, Pa.  
Mrs. M. P. Whitaker, Narvon, Pa.  
Miss Esther E. Christ, Millersville, Pa.  
C. F. Homsher, Steward, Lancaster, Pa.  
Miss Cora A. Robinson, Lancaster, Pa.

**Luzerne County.**

Maurice Gaertner, President, Central Poor District, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
S. W. Davenport, Treasurer, Central Poor District, Plymouth, Pa.  
James L. Reilly, Secretary, Central Poor District, Ashley, Pa.  
John B. Clark, Director, Central Poor District, Luzerne, Pa.  
John Barrett, Director, Central Poor District, Glen Lyon, Pa.  
George K. Brown, Director, Central Poor District, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
W. A. Maguire, Director, Central Poor District, Plains, Pa.  
C. W. Laycock, Director, Central Poor District, Kingston, Pa.  
Dr. C. B. Mayberry, Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Retreat, Pa.  
D. A. Mackin, Superintendent, Home Department Central Poor District, Retreat, Pa.  
John J. Kenney, Parsons, Pa.  
C. W. Smiles, Director, Pittston Poor District, Pittston, Pa.  
W. F. Maguire, Director, Plains, Pa.  
Mrs. W. F. Maguire, Plains, Pa.  
Mrs. M. Maguire, Plains, Pa.  
Miss May Egan, Plains, Pa.  
Mrs. J. L. Reilly, Ashley, Pa.  
Joseph Maguire, Plains, Pa.  
Stella Clark, Luzerne, Pa.  
Ruth Clark, Luzerne, Pa.  
J. L. Reilly, Jr., Ashley, Pa.  
Alice M. Reilly, Ashley, Pa.

**Lycoming County.**

T. P. S. Wilson, Manager, Boys' Industrial Home, Williamsport, Pa.  
W. H. Clarkson, Williamsport, Pa.  
Mrs. T. P. S. Wilson, Williamsport, Pa.

**Mercer County.**

T. C. White, Supt., Home & Hospital for Insane, Mercersburg, Pa.

**Mifflin County.**

George S. Kimberly, McVeytown, Pa.  
George W. Carson, Belville, Pa.



THE LANCASTER COUNTY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The Lancaster County Asylum for the Insane was erected in 1900 and is one of the most up to date of the county institutions in the State. What is known as the new asylum, of which the above cut gives a good illustration, and the old asylum building, erected in 1866, though fairly modern, have a capacity of 400 inmates. The average for the year 1916 was 312.





T. J. Haglett, Lewistown, Pa.  
W. I. Russler, Lewistown, Pa.  
A. S. McKee, McVeytown, Pa.

**Northumberland County.**

John A. Muir, Shamokin, Pa.

**Perry County.**

W. Harry Smith, Director, Newport, Pa.  
Samuel Ebert, Loysville, Pa.  
Robert J. Eaton, Loysville, Pa.

**Philadelphia County.**

Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent, Bureau of Charities, Philadelphia Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.  
William G. McAllister, Superintendent, Bureau of Charities, Philadelphia Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Charles S. Snyder, Director, Oxford & Lower Dublin Poor District, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Mary Frances, Philadelphia, Pa.  
May Boildau, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Pringle Borthwick, President, Germantown Poor Board, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.  
John F. Rausenberger, Supt. Germantown Poor Board, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Charles H. Super, Director, Germantown Poor Board, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Dennis V. Kennedy, Director, Germantown Poor Board, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Frederick S. Day, Director, Germantown Poor Board, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Lemuel Z. Shermer, Director, Germantown Poor Board, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.  
William H. Coupe, Director, Germantown Poor Board, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Frederick H. Mills, Supt., Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Bromley Wharton, General Agent & Secretary, Board of Public Charities, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Joseph P. Byers, Executive Secretary, National Committee on Provision for Feeble-minded, Philadelphia, Pa.  
H. A. Markley, Overseer, Roxborough Poor District, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.  
B. W. Hagy, Overseer, Roxborough Poor District, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.  
W. W. Umstead, Overseer, Roxborough Poor District, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary, Committee on Lunacy, Philadelphia, Pa.  
K. L. M. Pray, Assistant Secretary, Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Arthur Lyman, Attendant, Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Edwin D. Solenberger, General Secretary, Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Somerset County.**

L. C. Colborn, Somerset, Pa.

**Venango County.**

Dr. J. M. Murdoch, Superintendent, State Institution for the Feeble-minded, Polk, Pa.

**Warren County.**

Mrs. E. S. Lindsey, Warren, Pa.

**Washington County.**

W. W. Hawkins, Director, Fredericktown, Pa.  
John McNary, Superintendent, Washington County Home, Arden, Pa.  
George E. Adams, Director, Washington, Pa.  
R. C. Buchanan, President, Washington, Pa.  
Harry A. Jones, Solicitor, Washington, Pa.  
T. C. Luellen, Supt., Children's Home, Washington, Pa.  
Mrs. T. C. Luellen, Matron, Children's Home, Washington, Pa.

**Westmoreland County.**

I. N. Dixon, Director, Latrobe, Pa.  
Mrs. I. N. Dixon, Latrobe, Pa.  
Georgia Dunn, Supt. Children's Aid Society, Greensburg, Pa.  
Charles E. Seanor, Supt. Westmoreland County Home, Greensburg, Pa.  
Mrs. Charles E. Seanor, Greensburg, Pa.  
J. D. Martin, Director, Greensburg, Pa.  
R. D. Wolff, Director, Greensburg, Pa.  
Mary J. Trout, Greensburg, Pa.

**York County.**

John J. Landes, Director, York, Pa.  
M. Luther Hess, Director, York, Pa.  
George E. Ness, Director, York, Pa.  
C. E. Kessler, Steward, York, Pa.  
Herb B. Kain, General Secretary, York Society to Protect Children & Aged Persons, York, Pa.

**Chicago, Illinois.**

W. T. Cross, General Secretary, National Conference of Charities and Corrections, Chicago, Illinois.

**Buffalo, New York.**

John E. Rath, Buffalo, New York.  
W. H. Barclay, Buffalo, New York.

Copy of Charter Granted October 19, 1914, to the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania.

## CORPORATION OF THE FIRST CLASS.

### Petition for Corporation.

To The Honorable William H. Ruppel, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania:

In compliance with the requirements of The Act of The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to provide for the Corporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved the 29th day of April, Anno Domini, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Four and its supplements, the undersigned, Andrew S. Miller, Esq., Francis J. Torrance, L. A. Cramer, James McB. Robb, B. C. Buchanan, John L. Smith, Oliver P. Bohler, H. D. Browneller, James L. Reilly, Fred Fuller, J. W. Peck, Dr. W. A. Paine, P. H. Holler, Mrs. Sue Willard, Mrs. Mildred S. Lindsey, Mrs. Abbie W. Wilder, E. Thompson, Dr. B. A. Black, Addison White, Philip Hartzog, J. H. Flaherty, Chas F. Loesel, Frank J. Dickert, W. C. Grube, A. S. Brubaker, E. M. Ainsley, D. A. Mackin, P. G. Cober, Esq., J. W. Smith, M. Brady, L. C. Colborn, Esq., E. D. Solenberger, Miss Florence D. Cameron, Dr. R. W. Wolfe, J. M. Stauffer, E. E. Ohl, W. G. Theurer, Miss Belle Chalfant, Mrs. Mary Huges Ewing, Dr. M. P. Baer, Dr. J. M. Murdoch, Mrs. J. L. Anderson and others, who are citizens of Pennsylvania, having associated themselves together for the purpose hereinafter specified and desiring that they may be duly incorporated, according to law, do hereby certify:

FIRST:—The name of the corporation shall be, "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania."

SECOND:—The said incorporation is formed for the purpose of discussing all questions pertaining to the care and management of County Homes, Hospitals, and Institutions, the suppression of pauperism and crime, idiocy, feeble mindedness and insanity, the spread of disease and crime, the care of neglected, delinquent, deformed and afflicted children, the care, training, maintenance and nursing of the idiotic, feeble-minded and insane of the State, to suggest and advocate such legislation as will be helpful in carrying out the object and purposes of the association, to relieve suffering and distress, accidents and disease, reform the wayward, correct the delinquents and care for the afflicted and advocate and adopt such measures as may tend to the building up of a better citizenship, morally, physically, and intellectually, to meet annually in convention at some designated point within the Commonwealth where these objects and purposes and the questions pertaining to them may be discussed, and for the better preparing those who are entrusted with the care of the classes herein recited, and recommending to the board of public charities and the Legislature such legislation as should be passed, and for better preparing those for the discharge of their duties, the making and adopting of by-laws for the government and regulation of the corporation and its members, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements.



THIRD:—The place or places where the convention of The Association is to be held and the business of the said corporation is to be transacted is at such place, city or borough, in the state as may be designated by the members of the association in convention for the previous year.

FOURTH:—The corporation shall have perpetual existence.

FIFTH:—The names and residences of the subscribers hereto are as follows:

NAME	POST OFFICE	COUNTY
Andrew S. Miller	Pittsburgh	Allegheny
Francis J. Torrance	Pittsburgh	Allegheny
W. G. Theurer	Washington	Washington
R. W. Wolfe	Taylorstown	Washington
H. D. Browneller	W. Brownsville	Washington
John McNary	Washington	Washington
Jas. W. Smith	Peckville	Lackawanna
F. B. Bausman	Lancaster	Lancaster
Willard Mathews	Scranton	Lackawanna
Philip Hartzog	Carrolltown	Cambria
W. A. Paine	Scranton	Lackawanna
R. G. Buchanan	Washington	Washington
Robert Barclay	Johnstown	Cambria
P. H. Hollar	Chambersburg	Franklin
A. S. Brubaker	Lancaster	Lancaster
L. H. Mayer	Waynesboro	Franklin
J. W. Peck	Meyersdale	Somerset
Chas. T. Loesel	Erie, Pa.	Erie
P. G. Cober	Somerset, Pa.	Somerset
M. P. Whitaker	Narvon, Pa.	Lancaster
D. A. Mackin	Retreat	Luzerne
E. E. Ohl	Williamsport	Lycoming
J. M. Mc. Robb	Oakdale	Allegheny
E. D. Solenberger	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Hettie Porch	Arden	Washington
J. H. Flaherty	Pittsburgh	Allegheny
Wm. J. McGarry	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
James M. Norris	Warrendale	Allegheny
L. A. Cramer	Warren	Warren
E. E. Thompson	Warren	Warren
M. Brady	Youngsville	Warren
Addison White	Warren	Warren
Mildred S. Lindsey	Warren	Warren
Fred Fuller	Scranton	Lackawanna
B. A. Black	Polk	Venango
Anna L. Bohan Barrett	Pittston	Luzerne
Thomas F. Mumford	Centralia	Columbia
John Barrett	Glen Lyon	Luzerne
John B. Clark	Luzerne	Luzerne
James L. Reilly	Ashley	Luzerne
Juliette Campbell	Butler	Butler
Belle C. Chalfant	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Allegheny
T. J. Dickert	Scranton	Lackawanna
John J. Keney	Parsons	Luzerne
Mrs. Sue Williard	Indiana	Indiana
E. M. Ansley	Indiana	Indiana

NAME	POST OFFICE	COUNTY
Oliver P. Bohler.....	Philadelphia .....	Philadelphia
Albert P. Roderus.....	Rankin, Pa. ....	Allegheny
Florence D. Cameron..	Lincoln University ....	Chester
John L. Smith.....	Chester Springs .....	Chester
L. C. Colborn.....	Somerset, Pa. ....	Somerset
Geo. F. Kimmel .....	Somerset .....	Somerset

The membership of the corporation shall be composed of the Directors, Guardians and Overseers of the Poor or County Commissioners acting as such, of the Poor Directors of Pennsylvania, physicians, solicitors, clerks and matrons and all officers of almshouses, the Governor and heads of Departments of the State, the judges of the several courts of Pennsylvania, members of the State Board of Public Charities, Committee on Lunacy, Trustees, physicians, superintendent and managers of all insane hospitals, training schools for the feeble-minded, trustees and officers of children's homes, schools for the blind, institutions for the deaf and dumb, reformatory and industrial schools, Children's Aid Societies, societies for the prevention of cruelty, probation officers, and all persons connected with charitable, benevolent and corrective institutions and associations, all trustees, officers, physicians and nurses, of all hospitals for the care of the sick, maimed and injured and transmittable diseases.

SIXTH:—The business of the corporation is to be managed by the officers of the association, consisting of a President, Seven Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

The President, First Vice-President, the Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, shall compose the Executive Committee.

The names and residences of those chosen as officers to serve for one year are as follows:

D. A. Mackin, President, Retreat, Luzerne Co.; Vice-presidents—Bromley Wharton, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; Frank P. Bausman, Lancaster, Lancaster Co.; John H. Flaherty, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co.; M. Brady, Youngsville, Warren Co., Mrs. Reed Teitrich, Carlisle, Cumberland Co.; Miss Belle Chalfant, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co.; Mrs. Florence Cameron, Lincoln University, Chester Co.; Chas. Snyder, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; J. M. Stauffer, Hazleton, Luzerne Co.; R. D. Wolfe, Taylorstown, Washington Co.; T. C. White, Mercer, Mercer Co.; Oliver P. Bohler, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; E. D. Solenberger, Asst. Sec., Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; Fred Fuller, Hon. Sec., Scranton, Lackawanna Co.

SEVENTH:—The names and residences of the Officers chosen who will compose the executive committee to serve for one year are as follows:

D. A. Mackin, President, Retreat, Pa.; Bromley Wharton, Vice-President, Philadelphia; Miss Belle Chalfant, Vice-President, Pittsburgh, Pa.; L. C. Colborn, Sec'y & Treas., Somerset; E. D. Solenberger, Assistant Secretary, Philadelphia, Fred Fuller, Honorary Secretary, Scranton.

EIGHT:—The corporation has no capital stock to be held in shares.

NINTH:—The yearly income of the corporation will not exceed Three Thousand Dollars. The work of the association is purely charitable, benevolent and philanthropic in character, its funds to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of holding the annual conven-

tions, stenographic services for reporting the proceedings, printing the reports of the proceedings of the convention, printing of programs, postage, stationery, expenses of Secretary and Treasurer and the payment of such other expenses that may be connected with the business of the association, and for securing experienced speakers to deliver addresses at the convention on such questions as may be designated by The Executive Committee, the funds necessary to defray these expenses to be raised by voluntary assessments, levied upon the various almshouses, hospitals and poor districts, institutions through the state, or by appropriation made by the state, or by donation or gift to the Association.

WITNESS our hands and seals this 8th day of October, A. D. 1914.

Andrew S. Miller,	(SEAL)	Géo. F. Kimmel,	(SEAL)
J. H. Flaherty,	(SEAL)	James M. Norris,	(SEAL)
W. G. Theurer,	(SEAL)	S. A. Cramer,	(SEAL)
Wm. J. McGarry,	(SEAL)	E. E. Thompson,	(SEAL)
Hettie Porch,	(SEAL)	Addison White,	(SEAL)
R. W. Wolfe,	(SEAL)	E. M. Ansley,	(SEAL)
M. Brady,	(SEAL)	John McNary,	(SEAL)
Mildred S. Lindsey,	(SEAL)	D. A. Mackin,	(SEAL)
Fred Fuller,	(SEAL)	J. McB. Robb,	(SEAL)
Francis J. Torrance,	(SEAL)	Albert P. Roderus,	(SEAL)
B. A. Black,	(SEAL)	P. H. Hollar,	(SEAL)
E. D. Solenberger,	(SEAL)	John L. Smith,	(SEAL)
Anna L. Bohan Barrett,	(SEAL)	Marry Hughes Ewing,	(SEAL)
John B. Clark,	(SEAL)	J. W. Peck,	(SEAL)
T. C. White,	(SEAL)	J. M. Stauffer,	(SEAL)
Juliette Campbell,	(SEAL)	W. C. Grube,	(SEAL)
Belle Chalfant,	(SEAL)	Robert Barclay,	(SEAL)
F. J. Dickert,	(SEAL)	F. B. Bausman,	(SEAL)
Willard Mathews,	(SEAL)	A. S. Brubaker,	(SEAL)
John J. Kenney,	(SEAL)	L. C. Colborn,	(SEAL)
Mrs. Sue Williard,	(SEAL)	P. G. Cober,	(SEAL)
Jas. W. Smith,	(SEAL)	Philip Hartzog,	(SEAL)
R. C. Buchanan,	(SEAL)	Charles T. Loesel,	(SEAL)
H. D. Browneller,	(SEAL)	J. H. Moyer,	(SEAL)
Oliver P. Bohler,	(SEAL)	N. A. Paine,	(SEAL)
Florence D. Cameron,	(SEAL)	L. A. Cramer,	(SEAL)
Abbie W. Wilder,	(SEAL)	M. P. Whitaker,	(SEAL)
E. E. Ohl,	(SEAL)		

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,  
COUNTY OF SOMERSET,

ss:

Before me the subscriber, Recorder of Deeds in and for the County of Somerset, personally appeared P. G. Cober, Geo. F. Kimmel and L. C. Colborn, three of the subscribers to the above foregoing certificate of Incorporation, The Association of Directors of The Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania, and in due form of law acknowledged the same to be their act and deed and desired that that same might be recorded as such.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this 19th day of October, A. D. 1914.

JOHN G. EMERT, (SEAL)

Recorder of Deeds.

SOMERSET COUNTY, ss:

L. C. Colborn, Geo. F. Kimmel and P. G. Cober, being duly sworn as the law directs, say that the above advertisement has been published for three successive weeks in the Somerset Herald and the Somerset Standard, two newspapers of general circulation, printed in the County of Somerset, as follows: In the Somerset Herald on the days of 21st and 28th October and 4th of November, 1914, and in the Somerset Standard on the 22nd and 29th of October and the 5th of November, 1914, and further that the subscribers to the said charter here preented are all citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, sworn and subscribed before me this 19th day of October, 1914.

L. C. COLBORN,

GEO. F. KIMMEL,

P. G. COBER.

PROOF OF NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County of No. ,  
December Term, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said Court on the 10th day of November, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M. by—

Andrew S. Miller, Esq., Francis J. Torrance, L. A. Cramer, James McB. Robb, D. C. Buchanan, John L. Smith, Oliver P. Bohler, H. D. Browneller, James L. Reiley, Fred Fuller, J. W. Peck, Dr. W. A. Paine, P. H. Holler, Mesdames Sue Willard, Mildred S. Lindsey, Abbie W. Wilder and E. Thompson, Dr. B. A. Black, Addison White, P. Hartzog, J. H. Flaherty, Chas. F. Loesel, Frank J. Dickert, W. C. Grube, A. S. Brubaker, E. M. Ainsley, D. A. Mackin, P. G. Cober, Esq., J. W. Smith, M. Brady, L. C. Colborn, Esq., E. D. Solenberger, Mrs. Florence D. Cameron, Dr. R. W. Wolfe, J. M. Stauffer, E. E. Ohl, W. G. Theuerer, Miss Belle Chalfant, Mrs. Mary Hughes Ewing, Dr. M. P. Baer, Dr. J. M. Murdock, Mrs. J. L. Anderson—under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for a charter of an intended corporation to be called "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania," The Character and object of which is for the purpose



of discussing all questions pertaining to the care and management of County Homes, Hospitals and Institutions, the suppression of pauperism and crime, idiocy, feeble-mindedness and insanity, the care of neglected, delinquent, deformed and afflicted children, the care, training, maintenance and nursing of idiotic, feeble-minded and insane of the State, to suggest and advocate such legislation as will be helpful in carrying out the object and purposes of the association to relieve suffering and distress, accidents and disease, reform the wayward, correct the delinquent, care for the afflicted, and advocate and adopt such measures as may tend to the building up of a better citizenship morally, physically and intellectually, to meet annually in convention at some designated point within the Commonwealth where these objects and purposes and the questions pertaining to them may be discussed and for the better preparing those who are entrusted with the care of the classes herein recited, and recommend to the Board of Public Charities and the Legislature such legislation as should be passed and for the better preparing these for the discharge of their duties, the making and adopting of by-laws for the government and regulation of the corporation and its members and for these purposes, to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements. The proposed charter is now on file in the Prothonotary's office.

L. C. COLBORN, Solicitor.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania,  
of No.                      December Term, 1914.

And now this 10th day of November, 1914, the within charter and certificate of incorporation, having been presented to me, a Law Judge of Somerset County, accompanied by due proof of publication of the notice of this application as required by The Act of Assembly and rule of this Court in such case made and provided, I certify that I have examined and perused the said writing, and have found the same to be in proper form, and within the purpose named in the first-class specified in section second of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, and the same appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, I do hereby on motion of L. C. Colborn, Esquire, on behalf of the petitioners, order and direct that the said charter of "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania" aforesaid be and the same is hereby approved, and that upon the recording of the same and of this order the subscribers thereto, and their associates shall be a corporation by the name of "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania," for the purposes and upon the term herein stated.

W. H. RUPPEL, President Judge.

Recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for the County of Somerset, in Deed Book Volume 192, Page 180.

WITNESS my hand and seal of office this 14th day of Nov., 1914.

JOHN G. EMERT, (SEAL)

Recorder of Deeds.

# HISTORICAL STATEMENT.

In the fall of 1875, through the efforts of Messrs. R. D. McGonnigle, and D. C. Hultz, of the Allegheny City Home, a number of persons interested in almshouses and hospitals for the insane met informally and agreed upon the organization of an "Association of Directors of the Poor and Public Charities." Among others at this meeting were John Herron, J. W. Bell, Henry Chalfant, Dr. J. B. Johnson, S. J. Wainwright and Dr. Luther Bakewell, then secretary of the State Board of Public Charities. The almshouses and hospitals for the insane throughout the State were discussed and their condition was described as being "deplorable." It was agreed that a call be made for a convention to be held in Altoona, on the 19th of January, 1876. At this first meeting of the convention, ten counties of the State were represented. On September 19, 1876—the same year—the second meeting was held in Lancaster. Since then, beginning with 1877, annual meetings or conventions have been held in the month of October down to the present time. A complete list of the various places of meeting follows:

Preliminary meeting for organization—Fall of 1875 in Allegheny City.

No.	Place	Date
1	Altoona	January 19, 1876
2	Lancaster	September 19, 1876
3	Lock Haven	1877
4	Pittsburgh	1878
5	Scranton	1879
6	Harrisburg	1880
7	Erie	1881
8	Somerset	1882
9	Philadelphia	1883
10	Greensburg	1884
11	Philadelphia	1885
12	Scranton	1886
13	Gettysburg	1887
14	Uniontown	1888
15	Altoona	1889
16	Lancaster	1890
17	Reading	1891
18	Erie	1892
19	Williamsport	1893
20	York	1894
21	Philadelphia	1895
22	Pittsburgh	1896
23	Scranton	1897
24	Harrisburg	1898
25	Erie	1899
26	Wilkes-Barre	1900

No.	Place	Date
27	Altoona	1901
28	Somerset	1902
29	Lancaster	1903
30	Gettysburg	1904
31	Washington	1905
32	Warren	1906
33	Meadville	1907
34	West Chester	1908
35	Bradford	1909
36	Williamsport	1910
37	Indiana	1911
38	Erie	1912
39	Philadelphia	1913
40	Carlisle	1914
41	Reading	1915
42	Altoona	1916

### REPORTS FROM COUNTIES.

#### WOODVILLE, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

Report of Almshouse for year ending Dec. 31, 1915.

No. of inmates at close of last year	616
No. admitted during year	921
Total number in Home and received during year	1,537
No. died, discharged and eloped	944
No. remaining at close of year	593
Average number in Almshouse during year	570

#### EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$184,448.33
Cost of buildings and improvements	153,604.30
Cost of out-door relief	55,626.86
Cost of other outside expenses	14,384.47
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	184,448.33
Average weekly cost per capita	3.68
Total receipts other than County	6,674.05
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse	184,448.33
Net cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse	177,674.28

Improvements—New Tuberculosis Hospital.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address of each—  
James FcB. Robb, Allegheny Co. Jail building; Andrew S. Miller, Allegheny Co. Jail Building; Albert P. Roderus, Allegheny Co. Jail Building; Dr. R. L. Hill, Supt., Woodville, Pa.

Location—Woodville.

Number of acres, 660. Value of acres, \$121,930.70.

We care for our Insane under the County Care Act.

**WOODVILLE, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.**

Report of Hospital for the Insane for year ending Dec. 31, 1915:

No. of inmates at close of last year .....	875
No. admitted during year .....	383
Total number in Hospital and received during year .....	1,258
No. died, discharged and eloped .....	287
No. remaining at close of year .....	971
Average number in Hospital during year .....	832

**EXPENSES.**

Total amount expended for all purposes .....	\$163,832.21
Cost of buildings and improvements .....	2,796.20
Total cost of maintaining Hospital .....	163,832.21
Average weekly cost per capita .....	3.56
Total receipts other than County .....	102,019.28
Total cost of county for maintenance of Hospital .....	163,832.21
Net cost of county for maintenance of Hospital .....	61,812.93

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address of each—  
J. McB. Robb, Allegheny Co. Jail Building; A. S. Miller, Allegheny Co.  
Jail Building; A. P. Roderus, Allegheny Co. Jail Building; Dr. R. L.  
Hill, Supt., Woodville, Pa.

Location—Woodville, Pa.

We care for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Numbers of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 2; Females, 1.

Average number of patients in Hospital—832.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State—\$84,035.71.

**BERKS COUNTY.**

Report of Berks County Almshouse, for year ending Dec. 31, 1915:

No. of inmates at close of last year .....	408
No. admitted during year .....	358
Total number in Home and received during year .....	766
No. died, discharged and eloped .....	372
No. remaining at close of year .....	394
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year.....	317

**EXPENSES.**

Total amount expended for all purposes .....	\$71,778.59
Cost of buildings and improvements .....	831.16
Cost of out-door relief .....	7,574.28
Cost of other outside expenses .....	16,829.40
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital..	46,543.75
Average weekly cost per capita .....	2.55
Total receipts other than County .....	5,337.61
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institu- tion or Hospital .....	66,440.98

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address of each—  
Chas. P. Shirk, Sinking Spring, R. D. No. 1; Edwin B. Stoudt, Fleet-  
wood, R. D. No. 1; Geo. Focht, Reading, Pa.

Location—Three miles southwest of Reading, Pa.

Number of Acres—514. Value of Acres—\$150,000.



We do not care for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 36; Females, 26.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, Institution of Hospital, —.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, none.

Reported by H. M. GRILL, Steward, Shillington.

Attest: O. H. BUSH, Clerk, Shillington, Pa.

## REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

(Embracing the Philadelphia General Hospital of 2,200 beds; the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane of 2,000 beds; Men's Almshouse of 300 beds; Women's Almshouse of 550 beds; Male Home for the Indigent, Holmesburg, 1,000 beds; Home for the Female Indigent on Brown Farm, 180 beds; City Farms, Byberry, 900 Acres, on which are dormitories for the Insane containing 500 beds).

### For the Year Ending December 31, 1915.

Number in the Institution December 31, 1914.....	6,517
Number admitted and born during the year .....	17,132
Total in the institution and received during the year .....	23,649
Number discharged, eloped and died during the year .....	16,986
Number remaining in Institution December 31, 1915 .....	6,663
Average number during the year .....	6,321

### Average Census by Departments.

Hospital .....	2,077
Insane Department .....	2,329
Men's Almshouse .....	1,221
Women's Almshouse .....	616
Children's Department .....	78

6321

## EXPENSES.

### Operation:—

Personal Services .....	\$322,142.04	
Professional Care .....	55,427.94	
Food .....	554,064.12	
Janitorial Services .....	19,018.71	
Drugs .....	15,353.17	
Other Stores .....	53,720.70	
Clothing .....	60,679.90	
Coal .....	99,633.67	\$1,180,040.25

### Maintenance:—

Personal Service .....	87,100.50	
Repairs and Alterations .....	12,758.35	
Various Objects .....	62,779.40	162,638.25

Capital Outlay:—

Structures .....	178,601.88	
Equipment .....	110,119.03	288,720.91
		<u>\$1,631,399.41</u>

	Census	Per Capita Cost, per day
Philadelphia General Hospital .....	2155	.7144
Department for Insane .....	1862	.2740
Insane, City Farms, Byberry .....	467	.4366
Male Home for the Indigent .....	403	.3557
Male Home for the Indigent, Holmesburg	818	.2884
Female Home for the Indigent .....	496	.2638
Female Indigent, Brown Farm .....	120	.5027
	<u>6321</u>	<u>.5625</u>
Per capita cost per week .....		\$3.9375

IMPROVEMENTS.

Erection of Tents or Shacks for Measles, Whooping Cough and Tuberculosis .....	\$ 1,000.00
Completion of Power Plant, Home for Indigent, Holmesburg..	100,000.00
Power Plant, Institution for Feeble-Minded at Byberry .....	80,000.00
Steam & Electric Ducts, Cables, etc., same Institution .....	40,000.00
Sewage Disposal Plant, same Institution .....	14,000.00
Sanitary Flooring, Insane Department .....	1,000.00
Sanitary Flooring, Hospital Department .....	1,000.00

Board of Directors and Officers, with Postoffice Addresses:—Wilmer Krusen, M. D. Director, Room 580 City Hall, Philadelphia; Harry W. Mace, Asst. Director, Room 580, City Hall, Philadelphia. William G. McAllister, Supt., 34th & Pine Sts., Philadelphia; J. C. Doane, M. D. Chief Resident Physician, Philadelphia General Hospital; J. Allen Jackson, M. D., Chief Resident Physician, Insane Department; Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent, 34th & Pine Sts., Philadelphia (to whom all correspondence regarding non-residents should be addressed).

Location—34th & Pine Streets; Postoffice, Philadelphia; acreage, 22.

We are caring for a number of our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in the State Hospitals.

Males .....	1402
Females .....	1160
Total .....	<u>2562</u>

At the beginning of the summer, we erected at the Female Home for the Indigent, Brown Farm, sufficient tents to accommodate twenty children, and throughout the summer, such children from the Hospital as would benefit by country air, were sent there for a period of two week's convalescence.

Reported by  
OLIVER P. BOHLER,  
House Agent.

# REPORT OF THE ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL OF THE CENTRAL POOR DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1915.

	Almshouse	Hospital
No. inmates at close of year, 1914 .....	432	617
No. admitted during year 1915 .....	494	141
Total inmates during year 1915 .....	926	758
No. died, discharged and eloped .....	519	118
No. remaining at end of year, 1915 .....	407	640
Average number during year .....	393	629

## EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$59,114.94	\$125,211.38
Cost of buildings and improvements .....	3,292.62	9,698.24
Cost of outdoor relief .....	99,073.42	
Cost of other outside expenses .....	61,171.48	
Total cost of maintenance .....	55,822.32	115,513.14
Average weekly cost per capita .....	2.49	3.63
Total receipts other than County .....	4,857.78	71,973.75
Total cost of County for maintenance .....	50,964.54	43,539.39

Location—Retreat, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

Number of Acres, 302. Value of Acres, \$20,000.

We care for our insane under the County Care Act.

No. Patients in State Hospitals—Males, 1; Females 1,

Total No. Patients in Almshouse and Hospital, 1047.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, \$62,013.01.

Board of Directors and Officers—Maurice Gaertner, President, 26 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Hon. S. W. Davenport, Treasurer, 108 Gaylord Ave., Plymouth, Pa.; J. L. Reilly, Secretary, 11 Mary St., Ashley, Pa.; C. W. Laycock, 351 Wyoming Ave., Kingston, Pa.; Wm. F. Maguire, 120 N. Main St., Plains, Pa.; John B. Clark, 466 Bennett St., Luzerne, Pa.; Hon. George K. Brown, 43 E. Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; John Barrett, Glen-Lyon, Pa.; Charles B. Mayberry, M. D., Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Retreat, Pa.; D. A. Mackin, Superintendent, Home Department, Retreat, Pa.; Charles E. Keck, Attorney, Miners Bank Bldg., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Reported by

J. L. REILLY, Secretary,

20 N. Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

## CHESTER COUNTY.

Report of Chester County Home & Hospital for the Insane, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1915.

	Home	Asylum
No. of inmates at the close of the year .....	212	317
No. admitted during the year .....	217	71
Total number in home and received during year .....	429	388
No. died, discharged and eloped .....	222	83
No. remaining at close of year .....	207	305
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year .....	202	314

**EXPENSES.**

Total amount expended for all purposes .....	\$74,537.24
Cost of buildings and improvements .....	2,829.78
Cost of out-door relief .....	1,817.25
Cost of other outside expenses .....	4,875.32
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital..	84,059.59
Average weekly cost per capita .....	1.21
Total receipts other than County .....	51,403.10
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital .....	\$32,656.48

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice addresses of each:—  
Chas. L. Huston, Coatsville, Pa.; Swithin Shortledge, Landenberg, Pa.;  
Levi S. Thomas, Malvern, Pa., Directors. Davis Garrett, Supt.; Mrs.  
Davis Garrett, Matron; R. Thomas Garrett, Jr., Asst. Supt.; Dr. F. M.  
Hollister, Supt. Insane; Mrs. F. M. Hollister, Matron.

Location—Embreeville, Pa.

Number of Acres, 604. Value of Acres, \$501,425.

We care for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 1; Females, 0.

Amount of Aid received from State, \$51,403.10.

Reported by

DAVIS GARRETT, Supt. C. C. Home,  
Embreeville Pa.

**DELAWARE CONT**

Report of Delaware County Almshouse for the year ending Dec.  
31, 1915.

No. of inmates at close of last year .....	190
No. admitted during year .....	100
Total number in Home and received during year .....	290
No. died, discharged and eloped .....	138
No. remaining at close of year .....	154
Average No. in Almshouse during year .....	173

**EXPENSES.**

Total amount expended for all purposes .....	\$65,828.84
Cost of out-door relief .....	8,799.05
Total Cost of maintaining Almshouse .....	15,888.00
Average weekly cost per capita .....	1.35
Total receipts other than County .....	3,689.51
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse .....	63,762.36

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each—  
Arthur Martin, 127 E. 13th St., Chester, Pa.; C. W. Baldwin, Brandy-  
wine Summit, Delaware Co., Po.; Wm. H. Jones, Upper Darby, Dela-  
ware Co., Pa.

Location—Lima, Delaware. Co., Pa.

Number of Acres, 96. Value of Acres, \$14,000.00.

We do not care for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospitals—Males 126, Females 160.

Insane all in State Hospitals.

Reported by JOHN H. KERLIN, Steward, Lima, Del. Co., Pa.



**ERIE COUNTY.**

Report of Erie County Almshouse, for the year ending Dec. 1, 1915.

No. of inmates at close of last year .....	219
No. admitted during year .....	115
Total number in Home and received during year .....	334
No. died, discharged and eloped .....	117
No. remaining at close of year .....	217
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year .....	218

**EXPENSES.**

Total amount expended for all purposes .....	\$36,244.72
Cost of buildings and improvements .....	4,322.35
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital..	31,922.37
Average weekly cost per capita .....	2.81
Total receipts other than County .....	3,511.44
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital .....	28,410.93

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each:—  
 W. S. Kimball, President, Union City, Pa.; C. F. Loesal, Erie, Pa.;  
 John W. Lloyd, Erie, Pa.; Millard L. Davis, Secretary, Erie, Pa., R. D. 2.  
 Location—West Millcreek Township. Postoffice Address, R. F. D. No. 2.

No. of Acres, 136¾. Value of Acres, \$550.00 per acre. Valuation of buildings, \$100,000.00.

We care for our chronic insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 139; Females, 135.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital, 217.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, \$2,236.57.

Reported by

JAMES A. HENRY, Supt., R. D. No. 2, Erie, Pa.

**FAYETTE COUNTY.**

Report of Fayette County Almshouse for the year ending Dec. 31, 1915.

No. of inmates at close of last year .....	199
No. admitted during year .....	141
Total number in Home and received during year .....	340
No. died, discharged and eloped .....	142
No. remaining at close of year .....	198
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year.....	180

**EXPENSES.**

Total amount expended for all purposes .....	\$124,184.97
Cost of improvements in building .....	60,515.39
Cost of new steel furniture .....	7,000.00
Improvements on outside of building .....	5,000.00
Cost of out-door relief .....	6,224.03
Cost of other outside expenses .....	2,013.30
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse .....	51,669.58
Average weekly cost per capita .....	1.61
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital .....	72,515.39

Location—One and one-half miles west of Uniontown, Pa.

Number of Acres—135 acres @ \$200.00—\$27,000.00. 135 acres under-laid with coal @ \$3,000.000—\$405,000.00.

Reported by

HARRY B. REED,

Clerk, Directors of the Poor,

Uniontown, Pa.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Report of Franklin County Almshouse, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1915:

No. of inmates at close of last year .....	139
No. admitted during year .....	75
Total number in Home and received during year .....	214
No. died, discharged and eloped .....	81
No. remaining at close of year .....	133
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year.....	136

## EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes .....	\$25,226.80
Cost of buildings and improvements .....	1,354.52
Cost of out-door relief .....	5,366.00
Cost of other outside expenses .....	3,098.95
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital..	16,761.85
Average weekly cost per capita .....	2.37
Total receipts other than County .....	7,192.97
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital (including outdoor expenses) .....	17,944.49
Improvements—Addition to pauper department—about completed.	

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each:—  
M. R. Brown, Director, Chambersburg, Pa.; J. H. Mayer, Director, Waynesboro, Pa.; J. W. Lehman, Director, R. D. No. 6, Chambersburg, Pa.; P. H. Hollar, Steward, Chambersburg, Pa.

Location—One mile east of Chambersburg, Pa. Along Lincoln Highway.

Number of Acres—209. Value of Acres—\$20,000 (exclusive of buildings).

We care for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 5; Females, 0.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital at present—130.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, 1915—\$4,674.29.

Reported by

THOS. K. SCHELLER, Clerk,

Chambersburg, Pa.

**GERMANTOWN POOR DISTRICT.**

Report of Germantown Almshouse for the year ending Dec. 31, 1915:

No. of inmates at close of last year .....	81
No. admitted during year .....	27
Total number in Home and received during year .....	108
No. died, discharged and eloped .....	46
No. remaining at close of year .....	62

**EXPENSES.**

Total amount expended for all purposes .....	\$61,864.02
Cost of out-door relief .....	12,567.72
Cost of other outside expenses .....	20,619.16
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital..	14,338.57
Average weekly cost per capita .....	3.78

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each:—  
Pringle Borthwick, President, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; William  
H. Coupe, Germantown. Philadelphia; J. H. Rausenberger, Supt.

Location—Rittenhouse Street and Pulaski Avenut, Germantown.

Number of Acres—6. Value of Acres—\$150,000.00.

We do not care for our insane under the County Care Act.

Numbers of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 91; Females, 130.

Reported by

WILLIAM H. COUPE,

Germantown.

**GREENE COUNTY.**

Report of Greene County Almshouse for the year ending Jan. 1, 1916:

No. of inmates at close of last year .....	45
No. admitted during year .....	10
Total number in Home and received during year .....	55
No. died, discharged and eloped .....	7
No. remaining at close of year .....	48

**EXPENSES.**

Total amount expended for all purposes—County Home, Chil-	
dren's Home and Out Door Relief .....	\$27,273.23
Cost of buildings and improvements .....	3,000.00
Cost of out-door relief .....	9,439.64
Cost of other outside expjnses .....	965.46
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital..	2,872.81
Average weekly cost per capita—County Home .....	1.90
Average weekly cost per capita—Children's Home .....	2.40
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution	
or Hospital .....	27,273.23

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each:—  
A. J. Morris, President, Waynesburg, Pa., R. D.; Henry McNeely,  
Secretary, Clarksville, Pa., R. D.; Hubert Huffman, Woodruff, Pa.

Location—Franklin Township, Greene County, Pa.

Number of Acres—147 Acres, County Home; 70 Acres, Children's Home. Value of Acres—\$350.00 per, surface and coal.

We do not care for our insane under the County Care Act.

Numbers of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 34; Females, 29.

Reported by

S. A. COWELL, Steward,

Waynesburg, Pa., R. D.

## HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Report of Huntingdon County Almshouse for the year 1915:

No. of inmates at close of last year .....	33
No. admitted during year .....	28
Total number in Home and received during year .....	45
No. died, discharged and eloped .....	30
No. remaining at close of year .....	45
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year.....	44

### EXPENSES.

Cost of buildings and improvements .....	\$15,528.40
Cost of out-door relief .....	5,624.93
Cost of other outside expenses .....	2,876.43
Average weekly cost per capita .....	1.84
Total receipts other than County .....	973.19
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital .....	2,617.86

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each:—  
J. R. Edwards, Huntingdon, Pa.; James V. Stevens, Three Springs, Pa.; J. H. Myers, Shirleysburg, Pa.

Location—Shirleysburg. Postoffice—Shirleysburg.

No. of Acres—200. Value of Acres—\$10,000.00.

We do not care for our insane under the County Care Act.

Numbers of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 14; Females, 13.

Reported by

W. H. CRONE, Shirleysburg, Pa.

## LANCASTER COUNTY.

Report of Lancaster County Almshouse, Asylum and Hospital for the year ending November 30, 1915:

No. of Inmates at close of last year in institution .....	485
No. admitted during the year .....	191
Total number in institution and received during the year .....	576
No. died, discharged and eloped .....	182
Average number in institution during year .....	530



**EXPENSES.**

Total amount expended for all upposes .....	\$86,009.21
Cost of buildings and improvements .....	1,963.93
Cost of outdoor relief .....	6,180.95
Total cost of maintaining institution .....	86,009.21
Average weekly cost per capita .....	3.12
Total cost of county for maintenance of institution .....	44,782.95
Total receipts other than county .....	41,226.26

Location—Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Number of Acres—100. Value of Acres—\$500 per acre.

We care for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospitals—Males, 3; Females, 2.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital, 485.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State—\$31,911.42.

Reported by .

A. G. SEYFERT, Secretary,

Lancaster, Pa.

Directors of the Poor of Lancaster County—F. B. Bausman, Bausman's, Pa.; A. S. Brubaker, Manheim, Route 5, Pa.; Samuel H. Boyd, Columbia, Pa.; M. P. Whitaker, Narvon, Pa.; M. K. Crist, Millersville, Pa.; D. H. Denlinger, Gap, Pa.; A. G. Seyfert, Secretary, Lancaster, Pa.

**LEBANON COUNTY**

Report of Lebanon County Almshouse for year ending

No. of inmates at close of last year .....	115
No. admitted during year .....	123
No. died, discharged and eloped .....	113
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year.....	99

**EXPENSES.**

Total amount expended for all purposes .....	\$22,000.00
Cost of buildings and improvements .....	1,907.37
Cost of out-door relief .....	7,228.43
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital.	22,000.00
Total receipts other than County .....	2,000.00
Total cots of County for maintenance of Almshouse .....	20,000.00

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each—J. D. Miller, Milton Long, Lebanon, Pa.; John Reedy, Stricklertown, Pa.

Location—S. East from the City of Lebanon.

No. of Acres, 300. Value of Acres, \$500.00.

We do not care for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 14.

Reported by A. G. BOGER, Steward, R. F. D. No. 5, Lebanon, Pa.



### LANCASTER COUNTY HOME.

The Lancaster County Home is located just east of the city limit on the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike. The large lawn between the pike and the buildings is well shaded by beautiful maple trees. The trees, walks, and flower beds of the lawn make a very handsome appearance in summer time, as viewed from the pike or trolley cars. The farm connected with the institution lies south of the buildings, most of it beyond the Conestago River. The Almshouse and Home building was erected in 1874 and has since been remodeled from time to time, so that the whole building has all the latest improvements and conveniences. The capacity of the building is 300 inmates. The average number of inmates during the year 1916 was 137, one hundred men and thirty-seven women.



### MERCER COUNTY.

Report of Mercer County Home & Hospital for the Insane, year ending December 31, 1915.

	Insane	Paupers	Total
No. of inmates at close of last year .....	116	103	219
No. admitted during year and returned .....	82	160	242
Total No. in home and received during year.....	198	263	461
No. died, discharged and eloped .....	54	159	213
No. remaining at close of year Dec. 31, 1915.....	144	104	248
Average No. in Home and Hospital during year...	133	89	222

### EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$52,323.63
Cost of Buildings and Improvements .....	\$ 597.87
Cost of Out-Door Relief .....	16,728.92
Cost of other Out-Side expenses .....	6,066.11
Total cost of maintaining Home and Hospital .....	28,930.13
Average weekly cost per capita, Gross Amount .....	2.51-
Average weekly cost per capita, Receipts Deducted.....	.78-
Total Home & Hospital Expenses & Building Improvements..	29,528.00
Total receipts other than County .....	20,387.67
Total cost to County for maintenance of Home & Hospital....	9,140.33

Improvements—Painting and decorating of Hall on first floor of Administration Building, and painting and decorating of main Halls on first floor and inmates' Dining Room and Kitchen.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each:—  
J. L. Merchant, President, Sharpsville, Pa.; G. W. Crawford, Secretary, Grove City, Pa.; W. E. McIntire, Vice President, Greenville, Pa.; T. C. White, Superintendent, Mercer, Pa.; Mrs. Alice Dight, Matron, Mercer, Pa.; T. A. Sampson, Attorney, Mercer, Pa.; M. G. Yeager, M. D., House Physician, Mercer, Pa.; W. W. Dight, Clerk, Mercer, Pa.

Location—One and one-half miles North of Mercer. Postoffice—Mercer, Pa.

Number of Acres—208. Value of Buildings—\$135,000.00. Value of Acres—\$18,000.00.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospitals—Males, 8; Females, 8; total, 16. Total number of Patients in Home and Hospital, 248. Number of Children in Polk Training School—Boys, 31; Girls, 21; Total, 52.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State—\$13,411.72.

Reported by

T. C. WHITE, Supt.

### MIDDLE COAL FIELD POOR DISTRICT.

Report of Laurytown Almshouse for the year ending March 31, 1916:

No. of inmates at close of last year .....	181
No. admitted during year .....	181
Total number in Home and received during year .....	362
No. died, discharged and eloped .....	181
No. remaining at close of year .....	181
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year.....	168



**EXPENSES.**

Total amount expended for all purposes .....	\$115,056.86
Cost of buildings and improvements .....	27,413.13
Cost of out-door relief .....	27,221.63
Cost of other outside expenses .....	32,849.01
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital..	27,573.09
Average weekly cost per capita .....	3.08

Improvements—Remodeling barn. Electric lights in all buildings.  
New water tank. Farm scale. New piggery. New poultry houses.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each:—  
G. E. Oberrender, President, Freeland, Pa.; Wm. H. Gibson, Treasurer,  
Lansford, Pa.; Thos. Martin, West Hazleton, Pa.; J. M. Stauffer, Hazle-  
ton, Pa.; E. F. Warner, Weatherly; John Bayless, Secretary, Markle  
Bank Building, Hazleton, Pa.; Geo. W. Ibaugh, Steward; Ella S. Ibaugh,  
Matron, Weatherly, Pa.

Location—Weatherly (Postoffice).

Number of Acres—844. Value of Acres—\$12,198.00.

We do not care for our insane under the County Care Act.

Numbers of patients in State Hospitals—227.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital, 181.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State—None.

Reported by

GEO. W. IBAUGH, Steward,

Weatherly, Pa.

**OLYPHANT**

Report of Olyphant Almshouse for the year ending 1916.

No. of inmates at close of last year .....	120
No. admitted during year .....	99
Total number in Home and received during year .....	220
No. died, discharged and eloped .....	77
No. remaining at close of year .....	143

**EXPENSES.**

Total amount expended for all purposes .....	\$101,922.68
Cost of buildings and improvements .....	41,800.50
Cost of out-door relief .....	9,392.75
Cost of other outside expenses .....	19,773.19
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse .....	31,956.24
Average weekly cost per capita .....	3.47
Total receipts other than District .....	34,439.43
Total cost of District for maintenance of Almshouse .....	67,483.20

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each—  
President, Dr. John R. O'Brien, Olyphant, Pa.; Secretary, James W.  
Smith, Peckville, Pa.; Treasurer, Thos. Grier, Dickson City, Pa.; Sup-  
erintendent, H. L. McCaskie, R. D., Olyphant, Pa.; Dr. Samuel E.  
Lynch, M. D., R. F. D., Olyphant, Pa.

Location—Scott Township, Tacka Co., Pa. Address—R. F. D.,  
Olyphant, Pa.

Number of Acres, 183 1-3. Value of Acres, \$16,000.00.

We care for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospitals—Males 16, Females 15.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, 144.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State. \$7,635.42.

Reported by H. L. MacAskie, R. F. D., Olyphant, Pa.

### PERRY COUNTY.

Report of Perry County Almshouse, Institution or Hospital for the year ending Nov. 26, 1915:

No. of inmates at close of last year .....	52
No. admitted during year .....	11
Total number in Home and received during year .....	63
No. died, discharged and eloped .....	12
No. remaining at close of year .....	51
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year.....	51

### EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes .....	\$ 9,550.61
Cost of buildings and improvements .....	328.18
Cost of out-door relief .....	2,188.14
Cost of other outside expenses .....	562.01
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital..	6,472.28
Average weekly cost per capita .....	2.44
Total receipts other than County .....	1,533.36
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital .....	8,017.25

Improvements—The County is making extraordinary repairs at the Institution this year.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each:—  
E. R. Loy, P. O., Loysville, R. R. No. 1; W. H. Smith, P. O., Newport;  
S. A. Shope, P. O., Marysville.

Location—Loysville.

Number of Acres—169. Value of Acres—\$10,000 without buildings, with \$60,000.

We do not care for our insane under the County Care Act.

The cost to County was last year \$4,184.75.

Numbers of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 24; Females, 28.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, 51.

Reported by

SAM'L EBERT, Clerk,  
Perry County, Pa.

### ROXBORO POOR DISTRICT.

Report of Roxboro Almshouse for the year 1915:

No. of inmates at close of last year .....	28
No. admitted during year .....	1
Total number in Home and received during year .....	29
No. died, discharged and eloped .....	4
No. remaining at close of year .....	25
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year.....	27

**EXPENSES.**

Total amount expended for all purposes .....	\$ 6,064.01
Cost of buildings and improvements .....	\$ 625.79
Cost of out-door relief .....	770.45
Cost of other outside expenses .....	1,764.52
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital..	2,876.25
Average weekly cost per capita .....	2.20
Total receipts other than County .....	540.20
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital .....	5,524.81

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each:—  
W. W. Umsted, 673 W. Johnson t., Philadelphia, President; B. W. Hagy,  
523 Hermitage, St., Roxboro, Secretary; H. A. Markley, 8842 Ridge Ave.,  
Roxboro, Treasurer.

Location—East Shanemont Ave., Roxboro, Philadelphia.

No. of Acres—40. Value of Acres—\$51,000, including buildings.

We do not care for our insane under the County Care Act.

Numbers of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 11; Females, 9.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital—

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State—None.

Reported by

B. W. HAGY, Secretary,  
523 Hermitage Street.

H. W. MARKLEY, Treasurer,  
8842 Ridge Avenue.

**SCRANTON POOR DISTRICT.**

Report of Scranton Poor District for year ending Dec. 31, 1916:

	Insane	Sane
Number of Inmates at close of year 1914 .....	496	256
Number admitted during the year .....	113	282
Number Died, Discharged and Eloped .....	119	279
Number remaining at close of year 1915 .....	490	259
Average number in Hospital during year.....	497	

**EXPENSES.**

Total amount expended for all purposes .....	\$262,798.69
Expended for Buildings and Improvements .....	56,626.16
Expended for Out-Door Relief .....	41,957.64
Expended for Other Outside Expenses .....	36,065.73
Expended for Maintenance Hospital, Almshouse and Farm...	138,149.16
Average weekly per capita cost .....	3.28
Total receipts other than from District .....	81,112.00
Total cost to District .....	181,686.69
Bonded Indebtedness .....	\$ 70,000
Real Estate Valuation .....	870,475
Personal Property Valuation .....	141,708 \$1,012,183

Number of Acres—575. Value—\$59,000.

Board of Directors and Officers—Directors—Willard Matthews, Scranton, Pa.; Frank J. Dickert, Scranton, Pa.; Frederick Fuller, Scranton, Pa.; John M. Harris, Scranton, Pa.; T. J. Kelley, Scranton, Pa.; P. J. Murphy, Dunmore, Pa.; Dr. W. A. Paine, Scranton, Pa. Officers—Willard Matthews, President; C. R. Acker, Secretary; A. H. Turner, Treasurer; John F. Scragg, Solicitor; Dr. Thos. A. Rutherford, Medical Superintendent.

Improvements completed during year—Completion of New Amusement Hall and Laundry; Completion of New Residence for Steward; Sanitary Plumbing system installed.

### SOMERSET COUNTY.

Report of Somerset County Home and Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1915:

No. of inmates at close of last year .....	296
No. admitted during year .....	200
Total number in Institution and received during year .....	496
No. died, discharged and eloped .....	176
No. remaining at close of year .....	320
Average No. in Institution during year .....	310

### EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes .....	\$49,796.79
Cost of buildings and improvements .....	1,609.32
Cost of out-door relief .....	5,370.86
Cost of other outside expenses .....	3,280.95
Total cost of maintaining Institution .....	38,269.14
Average weekly cost per capita .....	2.66
Total receipts other than County .....	41,314.38
Total cost of County for maintenance of Institution and Out-Door Relief .....	8,118.70

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Addresses of each:—J. J. Snyder, President, Friedens, Pa.; John C. Miller, Listie, Pa.; Jacob C. Deitz, Listie, Pa.; P. G. Cober, Secretary and Solicitor, Somerset, Pa.; Frank K. Sanner, Treasurer, Somerset, Pa.

Location—One and one-half miles east of Somerset, Pa.

Number of Acres—364. Value of Acres—\$20,000.00.

We care for our insane under the County Care Act.

Number of patients in State Hospitals—Males, 0; Females, 0.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, \$25,012.00.

Reported by

P. G. COBER, Secretary,  
Somerset, Pa.



### WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Report of Washington County Almshouse for the year ending December 31, 1915:

No. of inmates at close of last year .....	229
No. admitted during year .....	231
Total number in Home and received during year .....	460
No. died, discharged and eloped .....	234
No. remaining at close of year .....	226
Average No. in Home during year .....	198

### EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes .....	\$39,591.55
Cost of buildings and improvements .....	\$3,286.50
Cost of Out Door Relief .....	4,906.99
Cost of other out side expenses .....	511.71 8,705.20
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse .....	30,886.35
Average weekly cost per capita .....	\$1.29½
Total receipts other than County Proceeds from farm.....	2,735.26
Total cost of County for maintenance .....	36,856.29

Directors—R. C. Buchanan, Washington, Pa.; Geo. E. Adams, Washington, Pa.; W. W. Hawkins, Fredericktown, Pa..

Location—Arden, Pa.

Number of Acres—209. Value of Acres—\$250,000.

Reported by

JOHN McNARY, Superintendent,

Arden, Pa.

### YORK COUNTY.

Mr. President and Fellow Directors of the Poor of the State of Pennsylvania. Gentlemen:

It affords me a great deal of pleasure to be present at this your annual session for the Directors of the Poor and in behalf of York County, Pa., I herewith present you my annual Report of my County. As president of said board of said County, I submit the following:

Amount received during the year 1915 .....	\$52,046.66
Amount expended during the year 1915 .....	51,554.58

Balance in Treasury Jan. 1st, 1916.....	492.08
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### Population Report, 1915.

Number of Inmates in house Jan. 1st, 1915 .....	236
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Received during the year .....	363
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Discharged during the year—Died, 40; Removed, 30; Eloped, 29; Discharged, 254; Total out, 353.

Balance in house Jan. 1st., 1916—246.

Classification—Adults, Male, white 168, black 4; total 172; Female, white 69, black 2; total 71—Total Adults, 243. Children—Male, 0. Female, white, 3; black, 0—Total Children, 3.

Mental Condition—Sane, Male, 153; Female, 42; Total Sane, 195.

Insane—Male, 22; Female, 26; Total Insane, 48.

Tramp Account—2,366 Meals, 1,090 Lodgings were furnished for tramps during the year 1915.

Average inmates per month.....	January, 1915 .....	243
" " " " .....	February .....	250
" " " " .....	March .....	230
" " " " .....	April .....	201
" " " " .....	May .....	191
" " " " .....	June .....	182
" " " " .....	July .....	201
" " " " .....	August .....	189
" " " " .....	September .....	198
" " " " .....	October .....	215
" " " " .....	November .....	236
" " " " .....	December .....	246
1		
Total.....		2582

Out Door relief families 1915—3,413.

Inmates in state hospital—Male, 77; Female, 87—Total, 164.

Cost of Out Door relief, 1915 .....\$ 8,694.77

State Hospital Cost, 1915. Hb'g Et Al. .... 16,523.35

Number of Acres—21. Valuation—\$60,000.00.

Number sick in Almshouse—Male, 13; Female, 8—Total, 21.

Out Door Relief for 1916 to date—Papers filed, 157; Quarantine Cases, 39; Out Door \$5.00 Relief, 117; Inmates in house to date, 187.

All of which we here respectfully submit:

JOHN J. LANDIS, President.

LUTHER M. HESS,

GEORGE E. NESS,

Directors of the Poor.

Attest: O. H. ALTLAND, Clerk.

Countersigned Oct. 14th., 1916.

F. S. BARTENSCHLAGER,

County Controller.

## THE NEW BEAVER COUNTY HOME BUILDINGS. BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

Commissioners—Edwin L. Johnson, John O. Brown, Fred O. Javens.  
Architects—Carlisle & Sharrer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

On a commanding site overlooking the Ohio River in Potter Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, are located the new group of buildings, known as the Beaver County Home. The group consists of three buildings, the center one of which is the Administration Building, on the right the Women's Cottage and the left the Men's Cottage. These Cottages adjoining the Administration Building are connected therewith by one story corridors, which admits of a space of about 50 feet between each unit of the group, thereby allowing ample air and light areas on all sides.

The Buildings are of fireproof construction throughout and careful attention has been given to the sanitary requirements, both as to the interior trim finish, floors, etc., and also to the arrangement of lavatories in the men's and women's cottages, which have been separated from the buildings by connecting corridors, thus practically isolating these compartments at the same time, affording easy access to them through enclosed corridors. The buildings are heated by steam and ventilated by the gravity system. An abundance of pure water is supplied from a deep driven well, pump and tank. This tank is of sufficient capacity to provide water for domestic use as well as for fire protection when needed. A special sewage disposal system has been installed on the farm in accordance with plans approved by the State Board of Health, care having been exercised in designing the plant to provide for future extension when required. The buildings are lighted throughout by gas and electricity.

The Administration Building provides living quarters for the Superintendent and his family, such as a library, large dining room, kitchen and dependencies. A reception room and office are conveniently arranged for the use of visitors, spacious porches are provided, an entrance from the side leads to the receiving room in basement, where also are located the morgue and a private laundry. The second floor contains six large bedrooms and two bath rooms for use of the superintendent's family, while on the third floor are arranged two large dormitories for the male and female help.

The service part of the Administration Building consists of a large modernly equipped kitchen and dependencies. Kitchen porches for use of the help have been provided under the Sun Porches connected with the Hospital Quarters. Separate dining rooms are arranged for the men and women inmates, and are conveniently located between the kitchen at the rear and the main cross corridors connecting the men's and women's cottages with the Administration Building.

The Second floor of this part of Administration Building contains an auditorium with a seating capacity of over two hundred persons. Three private rooms for aged couples, private room for the head nurse, the rear part of this floor has ample hospital facilities, consisting of men's and women's wards, lavatories, diet kitchen and operating room. Spacious sun porches have been provided for the convalescent.

The basement in this part of Administration contains a large boiler room where the heating plant for the group is installed, laundry and laundry storage rooms, hot water tanks and heaters for a continuous supply of hot water at all times. A large bakery fully equipped and a cold storage room complete this part of the basement.

The men's cottage has accommodations for about eighty inmates. Dormitories are arranged for from four to twenty-eight beds each day, and special wards, toilet, bath and wash room facilities for each floor. Linen and locker rooms, where individual lockers are installed for the use of each inmate. The Basement is arranged for a large smoking room, emergency-toilet and storage rooms.

The women's cottage is arranged similar to that of the men's, provision having been made for about sixty inmates.

The Basement in this cottage is arranged for a large dairy, modernly equipped, and complete in every detail. From the dairy one enters a large storage room for general use.



The new Beaver County Home Building, Potter Township, Beaver County, Pa. For an interesting description of these buildings see pages 144 to 146.



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The buildings are fully equipped for the economic handling of a large number of inmates. The Architects having so designed them that future extensions and cottage units can be added without entailing unnecessary expense in removing work now in place. Every precaution and consideration for the future possibilities of the institution has been given consideration and means provided to meet these conditions as they arise, have been carefully through out. A study of the plans will reveal the success of this scheme, due to the untiring efforts of the Architects, who were given much valuable assistance by the County

The question of costs are always interesting and the fact that this institution was built within the amount originally set forth, proves that a knowledge of the economic use of material is invaluable, when one is limited in this matter. The total cost of the buildings was \$128,490.00, divided as follows: Contracts for General Work, \$98,000.00; Plumbing, \$10,890.00; Heating & Ventilating, \$9,200.00; Electric Work, \$1,200.00; Plant for Water Supply, \$5,000.00, and Sewage Disposal Plant, \$4,200.00.



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Pa.-Directory of the poor...

Proceedings 1916

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